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A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR RUMOURS ON THE CONTINENT.

Alarmist Reports Contradicted.

PARIS, February 16.—The *Neuest* to-day gives an unqualified contradiction to the alarmist reports lately circulated regarding the political situation. The semi-official organ declares that the Government has received no intelligence of a change for the worse in the situation, and that neither the summoning of the delegations in extraordinary session nor any special warlike preparations are to be expected.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION SETTLED.

Both Sides Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The fisheries commissioners terminated their labours to-day, and the treaty was signed at seven o'clock this evening. It is understood that the treaty will be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, the United States Senate, and to the Dominion Government, as well as to the Government of Newfoundland, for ratification.

New York, February 16.—The *New York Times* publishes a despatch from its Washington correspondent, stating that Mr. Bayard is quite satisfied with the result of the fishery negotiations, having accomplished what he desired. According to the terms of the new treaty, American fishermen will henceforward enjoy in Canadian ports all the privileges accorded to United States vessels, except that of taking or curing fish. The despatch adds that the headland controversy has also been settled on a plan satisfactory to Mr. Bayard, it being agreed that the three-mile limit is not to be a line drawn from headland to headland, but from a point three miles distant from the nearest shore, as is the case with the shores of rivers, the only exception to this rule being where bays set in, when the limit is to be fixed outside a line drawn across the bay when they are ten miles wide.—Sir Charles Tupper is also represented to have declared himself well satisfied with the arrangement. He has forwarded to Toronto a sketch of the convention as signed by the commissioners.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.
Loss of Forty Lives.

KAISSERSLAUTERN, February 16.—An explosion occurred yesterday evening at the Kreugraben coal mine, near Camphausen, in the Saar district, by which forty miners were killed. Thirty-six others were rescued.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Latest Bulletin.

SAN REMO, February 17, 10.10 a.m.—The Crown Prince has passed a much better night. His Imperial highness is now free from headache and has no fever. The prince will rise to-day, but will not leave his room.

4 p.m.—The Crown Prince's progress is satisfactory. Sir Morell Mackenzie, Dr. Mark Howell, and Dr. Krause will make a laryngoscopic examination to-night.

BERLIN, February 17.—The following bulletin, dated San Remo, to-day, 10.15 a.m., is officially published here this afternoon:—"The wound in the Crown Prince's larynx is beginning to heal and cicatrize. The prince had more sleep last night, and was free from headache and fever. The expectoration and coughing continue."

The *Lancet* contains a full text of Sir Morell Mackenzie's report on the case of the Crown Prince. He says:—In the month of July, whilst his Imperial highness was staying in the Isle of Wight, I pointed out to more than one of his August relatives that the danger I most dreaded was the occurrence of perichondritis at a future date, and three months later this fear was proved to be well grounded. At the end of October and early part of November, entirely fresh symptoms appeared; and at that time the local disease presented an appearance which was consistent with the diagnosis of cancer. In the middle of December, however, the unfavourable signs had passed away, and there were no longer any clinical symptoms of cancer. In my opinion, the clinical symptoms have always been entirely compatible with non-malignant disease, and the microscopic signs have been in harmony with this view. I need only add that, although in every case of laryngeal disease it is possible at the first inspection to form an accurate opinion as to the nature of the disease presenting itself, yet, in a few rare instances, the progress of the complaint alone permits its character to be determined. Unfortunately, the case of his Imperial highness is among the latter number, and at this moment medical science does not permit me to affirm that any other disease is present than chronic interstitial inflammation of the larynx, combined with perichondritis. Professor Virchow has sent several private letters, in which he remarks that he has not found any cartilage in any portion of the slough.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FRANCE AND TONQUIN.

PARIS, February 17.—A telegram has been received here to-day from M. Constant, French Resident General at Hanoi, stating that, in conjunction with General Beguin, he has taken measures in accordance with instructions from the Government to bring the effective of European troops in Indo-China within the limits prescribed in the Budget. No fresh despatch of troops to Tonkin will therefore take place, and the strength of the troops in Indo-China from March 1st next will be 14,000 men, 7,200 of whom will be marines.

THE WEATHER IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

OTTAWA, February 17.—Extremely mild weather prevails in the Canadian North-West. At Fort McLeod, the centre of the ranching country, the snow has entirely disappeared, and the thermometer registers 55deg. At Winnipeg the temperature recorded is 45deg.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, February 18.—Arbitration has commenced here to-day between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway to settle the claim made for half a million dollars,

arising from the alleged incomplete construction of the Government section of the line in the Rocky Mountains.

AN AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.
New York, February 18.—The strike of the miners on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is officially declared to be at an end. The leaders have notified the men to resume work on Monday.

DEATH FROM STARVATION IN THE CITY.

On Friday, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Mr. Collier held an inquiry on the body of a man, name unknown, who died suddenly in the street.—Police-constable 330 City, deposed to finding the man lying on the pavement in Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, in an insensible condition. He picked him up, and placing him in a cab took him to the hospital, where he was found to be dead. He had known the man for years as a tramp, and he had lived in the streets. For some time past he had been apparently in a state of starvation, and was in such a shockingly dirty condition that the clothing of the constable had to be disinfected.—A Juror: What about the cab?—The witness said he knew nothing about that.—Mr. Gardiner, house physician at the hospital, said the deceased was in a fearful condition, and the body was much discoloured from exposure. It was evident that for years the man had been in a state of destitution, and death was practically due to starvation. He had evidently not had proper and sufficient food.—The coroner said it was a shocking condition of things.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

RELEASE OF MESSRS. GRAHAM AND BURNS.

Mr. Cunningham Graham, M.P., and Mr. John Burns were liberated at seven o'clock on Saturday morning from Pentonville Prison. Both looked well, and did not complain of their treatment while in prison. About fifty persons assembled to welcome the ex-prisoners, who were taken over to an adjacent coffee-house, where they enjoyed a good breakfast. Mr. Graham contradicts the story that he intends to appear in the House of Commons in a fac-simile prison dress.

THE OTLEY MURDERS.

The trial of William Taylor, gamekeeper, of Otley, who, in November, killed his infant child, in discharging a gun at his wife, and afterwards shot dead Superintendent Birkhill, was concluded at the Leeds Assizes on Friday. Prisoner was found guilty, but on account of the state of his mind, the plea of insanity being considered established, he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

WORKMEN'S CHEAP TRAINS IN LONDON.

The Railway Commissioners gave judgment on Friday on the application of inhabitants of North London to compel the London and North-Western and North London Companies to run workmen's trains in accordance with the Cheap Trains Act.—Sir F. Peel, in delivering the judgment of the court, said the North London Railway runs trains between Broad-street and Willesden. The railway between those places was North London from Broad-street to Chalk Farm, and London and North-Western from Chalk Farm to Willesden. The trains stopped at all stations on the way, and the stations stopped at on the London and North-Western were Loudoun-road, Kilburn, Queen's Park, and Willesden. The workmen residing near these stations and having work at Broad-street can obtain workmen's return tickets, but if they book to any other North London stations they are charged the same fare as ordinary passengers. They claimed, however, that workmen's tickets ought to be issued for those other stations as well as for Broad-street, and the question was whether, if they were not, the train service for workmen on the railway between Willesden and Broad-street satisfied the requirements of the Cheap Trains Act, 1883. Looking at the manner in which traffic was distributed over the North London and its branches, the Railway Commissioners did not see any sufficient reason connected with the working and running of trains why workmen going west of Willesden should not participate in the cheap fares as well as workmen going to Broad-street. The Railway Commissioners considered that all that was requisite for the applicants would be most conveniently provided if the North London would permit the present workmen's tickets for Broad-street to be used also for intermediate stations as far as Willesden inclusive as for Broad-street, or in terms differing only by giving in the morning two trains instead of three. If the railway companies submitted terms to the commissioners as to the carrying out of the order, they would be duly considered.—Mr. Moon, in the absence of Sir Henry James, said that the railway companies would communicate with the commissioners in reference to their decision.

DISCOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY

The police have made an important discovery in regard to the large amount of furniture and other property, said to be worth over £200, which was stolen from the house of Mr. Wilson Barrett, the popular actor, at St. John's Wood, on the 16th of last month. It was feared that the chance of recovering the property was almost hopeless, but Detectives Record and Beall, of the D Division, continued to make diligent inquiries, and have at length met with success. Mr. Wilson Barrett met the officers on Thursday evening and drove in a cab to an empty house in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, where they found practically the whole of the stolen property stored in a comparatively small back room. The furniture is said to have been purchased by an auctioneer from a man unknown. The police will at once take steps for the restoration of the property.

THE TRAGEDY AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

At the Taunton Assizes on Friday, William Vernon Hitchens, son of the medical officer of health at Weston-super-Mare, charged with the wilful murder of his sister by shooting her, was found not guilty on the ground of insanity, and was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

In connection with the Royal Antislavery Order of Buffaloes an interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday evening at the Alma Hall, New North-road, when Primo Thomas Page was installed to the third degree, the ceremony being ably performed by William Bradley, K.O.M., a past grand officer. There was some capital singing, and a most enjoyable evening was spent

THE SCENE AT A WEST-END MANSION.
Lord Howard de Walden Examined.

Startling Revelations.

At the Westminster Police Court on Friday, Major Kildare Burrows, 11th Hussars, surrendered to his recognisances before Mr. Partridge to answer the charge of assaulting Lord Howard de Walden at his residence, 100, Eaton-place, on the morning of the 4th inst. Mr. Duerdin Dutton appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Boddy defended. The court was crowded, and a great number of noblemen and gentlemen occupied seats on the bench, including the Duke of Portland.—After Mr. Dutton had opened the case for the prosecution at considerable length, Lord Howard de Walden, who was allowed to be seated while giving evidence, deposed: I live at 100, Eaton-place. The defendant and his wife are staying at 75, Eaton-place. The defendant married my wife's sister. On Friday evening, the 3rd of this month, I had been dining with friends—Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain Starkie. I returned home a little before twelve o'clock. On nearing home I gave certain directions to the cabman. On arriving at the door of my house I saw the defendant outside walking about. After getting out of the cab he expressed a wish to say something to me. He said "I wish to speak to you," or words to that effect.—Mr. Dutton: And what did you say?—The Witness: I said "Will you come into my house?" and he accepted the invitation. We went into the front room on the ground floor. In consequence of my wife's serious illness I had had a spare bed put up in the adjoining room, which was the library.

Whisky and Water.

We remained drinking whisky and water and smoking until one o'clock in the morning. Then the defendant said, "I should like to go upstairs and find out about my wife."—Mr. Dutton: At the time the defendant's wife was attending on your wife?—The Witness: It appeared so afterwards, but at that time Major Burrows appeared to be in doubt as to whether she was in the house.—Mr. Dutton: When the defendant asked that question had he ever been in your house before?—The Witness: Only to dinner. He had never been upstairs to my knowledge. When he expressed a wish to go upstairs I acquiesced and offered to light two candles to show the way. I said, "I know the house, and with a candle and my evening boots on I can go quietly." I lighted two candles, and then Major Burrows exclaimed, "You shall not go out of the room," or "upstairs."—I don't know which was the expression.—Mr. Dutton: And what did he do?—The Witness: He was standing in front of the door.—Mr. Dutton: After that what was his manner to you?—The Witness: It was overbearing and dictatorial. I don't recall whether I made any answer when he said I should not leave the room.

A REQUEST TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.

A few words passed, and I said, "I must request you to leave my house." He declined to do so.—Mr. Partridge: What did he say?—The Witness: I can't repeat the words, but he refused to go. I told him that if he did not leave I should ring the bell and send for a policeman. He came from the door and stood between me and the bell. I rang the bell, and without any further word or anything he struck me on the left temple and knocked me down with his fist. I fell on the arm of the armchair. After that he struck me several blows, but I was partially insensible, and I don't recollect how many.—Mr. Dutton: And in what position were you then?—The Witness: I was in a recumbent position. I was struck on the face, the left side of the head, the left ear, and the right cheek and chin.—Mr. Dutton: Was anything done to the door?—The Witness: I thought I heard the key turned outside as Major Burrows left the room. I then went to the dining-room window, opened it, and called a constable. At this time the defendant was walking up and down the front of the house smoking. I was bleeding very much at the time.

Complaining of the Bench.

—Mr. Dutton remarked at this stage that he did not think it was very seemly for gentlemen on the bench to laugh at his client in the witness-box. (The observation was made in consequence of the behaviour of a gentleman who sat near to the Duke of Portland).—Mr. Partridge said if any person misbehaved they would have to leave the court.—Lord Howard, in answer to further questions from Mr. Dutton, said he charged the defendant, and went to the Gerald-road Police Station. From that time till the present he had been under the care of Dr. Neville and Mr. McKellar, consulting surgeon. This was the first day he had left his room since the morning when the assault was committed. He was confined to his bed three or four days. He had no intention whatever of going to his wife's room, and he made no attempt to do so. There was no struggle between Major Burrows and himself.

Were You Drunk?

—Mr. Dutton: Now, I want to ask you, Lord Howard, were you drunk on this night?—The Witness: No; I had had whisky and soda with my dinner and whisky and water on my return; but I was not drunk. Dr. Dickinson is at the present time attending my wife. I first heard of Lady Howard's illness on Saturday, the 28th January. The witness added that he was not addicted to intemperate habits. He went to Brighton on the 17th of January. His wife, he understood, had spent Christmas with the Duke of Portland. When he went to Brighton his wife was only a little indisposed. His wife went to Welbeck the second Saturday in December, and he never heard from her afterwards. Since she went to the Duke of Portland's place he had never seen her, and the first time he heard of her illness was on the 28th of January. On the following day he came to London, but was not allowed to see her.

"I Swore Generally."

—In cross-examination, the witness said: I received telegrams subsequently from Mr. Dickinson that my wife was dangerously ill from peritonitis, and I came to London by the first train. On arrival at Victoria on Sunday afternoon I met my sister-in-law, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Ellis, on the platform. She informed me that my wife was in a critical condition. I was not told by Mrs. Ellis that Sir William Jenner had said there was little chance of her recovery. Mrs. Ellis said that there were two trained nurses in attendance. She asked me to go to her house, and I refused.—Mr. Beale: Did you use abusive language to your sister-in-law on the platform?—Not to her. I swore generally. (Laughter). Mrs. Ellis did not reprove and rebuke me for my language. There were passengers and porters gullied.

about, but they paid no attention to what went on. I rode in the cab with Mrs. Ellis to 100, Eaton-place.

Requested to be Quiet:

I did not abuse Mrs. Ellis immediately on entering my own house. I think I was requested to be quiet by servants, I think. Mrs. Ellis was not in the house five minutes. I did not tell her to go. I found my wife's sister, Mrs. Burrows, was in the house, but I did not recognise her. I spoke to Mrs. Burrows that evening in the hall and in my room, but I took her for some one else. I told her to go out of my room—the dining-room. The lady I afterwards found to be Mrs. Burrows went down on her knees and said, "Do let me nurse dear Blanche" (Lady Howard). She did not say her sister, and I took her for another lady—a Miss Aires.—Did you, on that Sunday evening, use these very words yourself? "You can go and nurse your sister in hell?" Now be careful, sir; I tell you it does not depend on one person's statement. I did not use those words, I am positive. I did not turn the lady out of the house. I said, "Go anywhere."

"A Horror of Your Presence."

—Did the doctor tell you rightly or wrongly, that your wife had an intense horror of your presence? I think Dr. Dickinson told me, but not Dr. Cumberbatch. Dr. Cumberbatch advised me strongly to withdraw my presence from the house. About nine o'clock on the Sunday when I entered, the Duke of Portland and Lord Henry Bentinck called at the house. They are family connections.—Did the duke tell you he was informed by the medical men that your wife's life might be sacrificed if the house was not kept perfectly quiet? I think he said something to that effect.—Did not the duke say that if anything happened to your wife he would call you a murderer? As it was he called me a murderer, and shook his fist in my face.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 21st inst., I did not speak loudly in the hall in the presence of one of the trained nurses. I have no recollection of her saying, "You are making such a noise, you will kill your wife." On the Tuesday night I was quite sober. I dined at the Carlton, and left at ten. I went direct home, and sat in the smoking-room.—Mr. Beale: Drinking whisky and water?—Lord Howard: Probably. (A laugh.)

The Trained Nurse—A Good Boxer.

On the Thursday night I did not send for Eliza Matchell, the trained nurse. I don't recollect her coming to my room.—Do you recollect her being in the room with you for at least an hour and twenty minutes on that night?—The Witness: No. I don't recollect that I said to her that the doctors were liars. I recollect saying to her words to this effect, "Be honest and tell the truth. What is the matter with Lady Howard?"—By the Magistrate: This conversation took place on the Tuesday.—Mr. Beale: You will find it was on the Thursday. (To the witness) Do you recollect asking the nurse where she came from, and her reply being Nottingham?—The Witness: I don't recollect it.—Mr. Beale: Perhaps I can refresh your memory. Did you tell her that Bandigo, the prize fighter, came from Nottingham?—The Witness: I don't remember telling her so, but it is the fact.—Mr. Beale: Perhaps I can help you. Did you say that you had been a good boxer in your time—in your youth—and that your nose had been broken? (Laughter.)—His Lordship: I may have said so.—Mr. Beale: And did you further say, "Although my nose is broken, thank God, my fists are all right?" (Laughter.)—The Witness: No; I don't remember saying that. At the finish, I did not tell the nurse to go and be —.—Mr. Beale: It is only the Victoria Station expletive, you know.—To cut it short, did you not consume two whole bottles of whisky on this Thursday night, and were you not incoherently drunk?—His lordship replied that he was not drunk, and he only had a few glasses of whisky.—At this stage the further hearing was adjourned.

OUR LITERARY GALLERY.

DECEMBER 2nd, 1851.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

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It is now thirty-six long years (as the man in the melodrama observes) since I first visited Paris, where I joined some student friends at the Hotel Cornille, familiar to the readers of Henry Murger's "Vie de Bohème." In giving my instructions to the waiter, or chamberlain, who attended to the rooms on my floor, I told him to call me at eight every morning, or earlier if there was a revolution. Months passed, and the Second Republic, as established in 1848, still went on under the presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon.

I had forgotten my directions to Prosper, when suddenly one morning he knocked at my door, and, on my telling him to come in, informed me that it was half past seven and that there was a revolution. Beyond the fact that the Government had been violently changed, he could tell me nothing. But there were troops in the streets, placards on the walls, and drums beating all over the place. "What more," he seemed to say, "could I want?"

I told Prosper that he had done quite right in calling me half an hour earlier than usual, ordered up coffee, breakfasted as I dressed, and then hurried downstairs to take a hasty look at the newspapers, so that before going out I might least know whether the "Reds" had upset the existing Republic in order to replace it by a democratic and socialistic one of their own, or whether the Prince President had simply crushed it. But no newspaper had been published.

People, however, came in one by one, who had read the proclamations, and these, they said, were signed by the Prince President and directed against the Assembly.

I went to the Place du Panthéon, at no great distance, where, in the days of June, 1848, there had been such severe fighting between the Red Republicans and the troops under General Cavaignac. But everything was quiet, except that here and there groups of workmen were reading the proclamations and declaiming against their contents.

I returned to the hotel, and then made for the quays along the banks of the Seine, where troops were drawn up in large numbers. In front of the Palace of the National Assembly there was a small army; and on the other side of the river, the Place de la Concorde was occupied in force. In the Champs Elysées were several regiments of cavalry. The men had, for the most part, dismounted, and were regaling themselves on the ground with cold meat, sausages, and red wine, which flowed in abundance.

The Assembly had already been cleared of members, who, hearing of the arrests made in the night, had hurried to the Chamber and had there been taken as in a trap. A friend of mine had just seen a number of them marched off under military escort, and was telling me of it when the Prince President, with a brilliant staff, rode by on his way back to the Elysée. He had been showing himself to his future subjects in the hope of being received with acclamation; though, as a matter of fact, not even the soldiers had applauded him. This was ungrateful, for he had given them an excellent breakfast.

Louis Napoleon looked neither elated nor depressed, but calm and confident. He exhibited the same composure in this, the hour of his triumph (for the battle against the Assembly was already won), that I saw on his face nineteen years later, the morning after his terrible defeat at Sedan, when he had just constituted himself a prisoner in the hands of the Germans.

After that ride with his staff the prince showed himself no more for several days, but remained shut up in the private apartments of the Elysée, receiving messages from the generals who were directing the campaign of the Boulevards, and issuing orders in return.

On the 2nd of December, the day on which the campaign was opened, I wandered about the Boulevards in search of barricades, and, in answer to my inquiries, was directed to one that had just been found in the Rue Rochechouart, turned in a side street crossing the Rue Montmartre. It was simply a stone wall, about five feet high; and men in blouses were still building it up with small paving stones on one side, when suddenly from the other a company of infantry rushed towards it, and, without firing, clambered over it. The builders, of whom there were some twenty or thirty, all unarmed, had retired before the soldiers' attack. But at the corner of the Rue Montmartre they rallied until, the soldiers beginning to move towards them, they showed a tendency to retreat further. This, however, did not suit the views of one of the party, who called upon them to keep their ground, declaring it to be unworthy of such men to give way before the first display of force.

This appeal had the desired effect, and the men in blouses, whose numbers had been constantly increasing (for the shops in the quarter were closed and the streets full of workpeople) stood firm. Now, from the Boulevard Montmartre (at right angles with the Rue Rochechouart advanced a small detachment of troops, which, at the corner of the two streets, combined with the larger one. This manoeuvre inspired no confidence, and the crowd broke up and took to flight along the two thoroughfares still open to them. The person, however, who had spoken such brave words remained; and I saw him whisper something to the officer in command, who immediately afterwards formed his men into two lines, one at right angles to the other, and ordered them to fire.

"Venez, mes petits agneaux il n'y a rien à craindre!" ("Come, my little lambs, there is nothing to fear,") cried, just as the firing began, an old woman who was selling hot chestnuts at the corner of the two streets, and who wished to preserve from danger some terrified children whom she now collected around her stand. The fusillade which poured down the two streets did not in fact threaten the angle where the streets met; and the calm, courageous old woman kept the children near her, and offered them her questionable delicacies, which, however indigestible, were at least better for them than hot bullets. She had doubtless seen many insurrections and more than one revolution, and thought nothing of them.

Two very irregular volleys had swept respectively the Rue Montmartre in the opposite direction to that of the Boulevard and the Rue Rochechouart, in the opposite direction to that of the barricade. I saw that most of the fugitives made for the gates of the nearest courtyards, which were now being violently slammed to. As shots were still being fired, I made a dart for a port cochère not far from the porter's efforts to close it upon me, forced my way in just soon enough to avoid yet another volley of the same straggling and prolonged kind as the first.

Continuing my walk, I met at the point where the Rue de la Paix joins the Boulevard, a regiment of lancers. I noticed on the walls placards recommending "well-disposed persons" to stay at home. But the streets were crowded with people, ladies, as well as gentlemen, who, "well disposed" or not, were for the most part well dressed. A friend whom I met in Rue de la Paix recognised one of the officers in the lancer regiment, and asked him what the meaning was of all this military display. The officer smiled, shrugged his shoulders, and said he had not the slightest idea. There was nothing, meanwhile, in the general aspect of affairs to inspire the least alarm. Every one, at least in this region, seemed out for a holiday.

I had not forgotten, however, the barricade at Porte St. Denis, which had to be taken; and soon from the lower Boulevard the sound of artillery was heard. I hurried in the direction of the fire, but near the Rue Montmartre found the footpath, as well as the roadway, blocked by troops. I turned

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE JOURNAL OF DECORATIVE ART. Vol. VII. Published by Henry Vickers, 317, Strand.—This volume contains all the monthly issues of the journal during 1887, and a very handsome book it makes, the binding being in excellent taste, and both paper and printing beyond fault finding.

The work is mainly intended for art workers, but amateur decorators may also study it with much advantage, the instructions being readily comprehensible and the innumerable woodcuts marvels of clearness. Not to be behind the times, the publisher has begun since the New Year to add coloured plates to the other features of the journal, an innovation calculated to enhance its popularity. It is well worthy of support.

THE ROWING ALMANACK FOR 1888. Edited by "Argonaut." One vol. Published at the Field Office, 346, Strand.—This annual has been somewhat profanely called "the rowing man's Bible." We hope it is never that, but undoubtedly the handy little compendium very often forms nearly the whole library of those who go down to the river on boating thoughts intent. No wonder, either; it contains, in small compass, a whole reference library in connection with the matters on which the oarsman's thoughts delight to dwell.

That admirable organisation, the Loyal and Patriotic Union, has forwarded to us advance copies of a fresh series of pamphlets dealing with events in Ireland since last September. We cannot too strongly commend this authentic literature to our readers. Compiled with the greatest care and with the strictest regard to accuracy, the pamphlets give a faithful picture of the dreadful condition to which the sister isle has been brought by the terrorist conspiracy. Thank goodness! it will soon be over! The cause of Socialistic anarchy and crime is on its last legs, and another hard blow or two will bring it down with a crash.

The soldier now forced their way into many houses where they believed, or pretended to believe, that "ill-disposed persons" were concealed, and these "ill-disposed persons" were either killed on the spot or brought out in custody to be dealt with afterwards. My reading-room, however, was left in peace.

When the firing was at an end, I went out into the street, there were ghastly sights to see. On the more fashionable Boulevards, the fusillade, which had extended like a sheet of fire from the Boulevard Montmartre to the Boulevard de la Madeleine, had done comparatively but little harm, though it had struck terror into the hearts of the people. On the Boulevard Montmartre, however, the slaughter had been considerable; and at the door of each courtyard the dead were lying in heaps. One old gentleman, who had been shot in the forehead, wore a deputy's scar, a symbol much more likely under the circumstances to attract the fire of the soldiers than to avert it.

Mr. Kinglake, in the first volume of his "History of the Crimean War," asks how it came to pass that groups of slaughtered persons were found in particular spots. My own adventure two days before, on the 2nd of December, sufficiently explains the matter. Threatened with massacre, they had tried to force their way or somehow to gain admittance into the various courtyards; and, failing in this object, had been shot down in a mass outside the gate.

Throughout this sanguinary day Prince Louis Napoleon had remained shut up in the Elysée. But he was kept constantly informed as to what was taking place in the streets, and when the time for shooting down the workmen and terrifying the shopkeepers seemed to have arrived, he is said to have found himself suddenly attacked with a severe fit of coughing, which caused him to exclaim to the aide-de-camp whom General St. Arnaud, commanding-in-chief, had sent to report the situation and to ask for orders:

"Ma sacré tous! Ma sacré tous!" When the aide-de-camp reminded the Prince President that he had not yet received his highness's commands, Louis Napoleon again began to cough, and again cried out:

"Ma sacré tous! Ma sacré tous!" Then it dawned upon the ingenuous officer that what the Prince President had said, or had meant to say, was not "Ma sacré tous!"—My cursed cough, but "Massacres tous!"—Massacre the whole lot."

[The sketch on view in our Gallery next week will be "DEATH IN A GOLDEN SHAFT," by B. L. FARHON.]

WILD WOLVES IN WESTMINSTER.

On the 11th inst. eight wild wolves arrived at Mr. George Sanger's theatre, Westminster Bridge-road, and were placed in their cage or den in one of the stables at the rear of the building, where seventeen valuable performing horses were stabled. The performance in the theatre having passed off in the usual manner, and the audience dispersed, the theatre was closed, the only persons left behind being a few of the attendants and keepers of the animals. A few minutes before midnight the keepers on the premises were alarmed at hearing a most unusual commotion in the stable where the wild wolves were caged, and upon going there to their horror they found that the animals had escaped from their cage and were attacking the celebrated mare Shrewsbury in a most ferocious manner, tearing the flesh from the neck and abdomen. One of the keepers, named Taylor, perceiving the danger the remaining sixteen horses were in, with marvellous coolness and bravery entered the stable, and notwithstanding that several of the wolves attacked him at intervals for his intrusion, he succeeded in getting the other sixteen horses out of the stable, while the wolves were enraged devouring the carcass of the horse which they had killed. A large and massive iron gate was placed at the doorway of the stable in question, where the wolves were caged with the remaining portion of the horse's carcass, which they continued to devour. Mr. George Sanger says he believed the wolves were let loose by the malicious act of some evil-disposed person. Two grooms were discharged on Saturday morning, and Mr. Sanger finds that these two men took the continental train from Charing Cross on the Sunday. The wolves were secured on Monday afternoon. A new large iron cage had been received, and the door at one end of the stable into which the wolves had escaped was opened, being guarded by a party of men armed with sticks, who drove the wolves to the opposite side until the cage was placed in position. A barrier was then fixed to guide the animals into the cage. For some time the wolves sullenly refused to enter the cage, but they were eventually driven in and secured.

EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOUR IN HYDE PARK.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Timothy Kelly, 29, described as a labourer, of no home, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in Hyde Park; also with wandering in the same place without any visible means of subsistence. —Police-constable Moody, 780 A, said that shortly before eight o'clock in the evening he was called to a certain place in Hyde Park, and on entering found the prisoner in a state of nudity. He said his clothes were not sufficiently good to enable him to apply for work. He had neither home nor friends.—In reply to Mr. Newton he said he was in such a filthy condition that he was ashamed to go about. He did not expose himself in public. He came from Ireland, and had been in London about three months.—He was remanded for inquiry to be made respecting him.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

At a meeting of the St. Giles' Board of Works on Tuesday morning, the clerk reported that he had written to the secretary of the Unemployed Registration Committee, in answer to a communication from him, asking for information as to the number of persons resident in the district out of employment, and stated that the letter had been returned through the Dead Letter Office, marked "Gone away."—It was therupon resolved that no further action be taken in the matter, and that a communication be addressed to Colonel Duncan M.P., informing him that the board will put in hand as soon as possible the paving and sewer works proposed to be carried out during the ensuing year.

RHEUMATISM, cured by COLMAN'S Concentrated MUSTARD OIL. Sold by all Grocers and Chemists, and by Druggists.

A MUSIC TEACHER CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

At the Highgate Police Court, Arthur George Dixon, 30, described as a music teacher, having no fixed abode, was charged with stealing on the 8th inst., from 12, Cypress-road, Finchley, a gold watch, a six-chambered revolver, and a tobacco pouch, value £4, the property of Mr. Harry Dixon, a solicitor; and further with burglariously breaking and entering the same house on the night of the 10th inst., and stealing therefrom a silver case and an ormolu clock, value £20, the property of the same prosecutor; and further, with being found on enclosed premises at 13, Cypress-road, on the night of the 13th inst., supposed for the purpose of committing a felony.—Police-sergeant Hazard, S Division, deposed that on Monday night he and Constable Webb observed footsteps in the snow leading to the rear of No. 13, Cypress-road, next door to Mr. H. Dixon's. In the w.c. they found the prisoner concealed, with his boots off, and the witness recognised him from a photograph as the man who was "wanted" for the robberies on No. 12. In his possession the witness found a tobacco-pouch, a number of keys and pawn-tickets, a silver brooch, &c. One of the pawn-tickets related to a gold watch, and the tobacco pouch was identified by Mr. H. Dixon.—Mr. Harry Dixon, of 12, Cypress-road, identified the tobacco pouch as his property. His house was broken into and robbed on the night of the 10th inst., and the robbery on the 8th inst. took place in the daytime.—The prisoner, who did not ask any questions nor offer any defence, was remanded.

UNLUCKY LOVERS.

A tragic accident is reported to have occurred to a pair of Parisian lovers. A young milliner had given an assignation to her Romeo at the parental residence, and to enable him to reach her room without having to pass where he would be seen, she knotted several sheets together by which he could pull himself up. This rope the lover seized, but the girl being unable to retain the balance fell from the third storey of the house. Romeo luckily broke her fall, but the romantic pair have, nevertheless, sustained serious injuries.

A most successful ball was given on Tuesday at the Royal Park Hall, Camden Town, by the Rutland Habitation of the Primrose League. There was a large attendance, and the whole affair was thoroughly enjoyable.

PUBLICATIONS.

Twentieth Edition post free. D. WATTS ON ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. Treated on the Only Successful Plan of Curing these Diseases. By ROBERT G. WATTS, M.D., F.R.S.L., F.C.B. 2s. London: C. MITCHELL AND CO., RED LION COURT, Fleet-street, and SIMPKIN AND CO., STATIONERS' HALL-COURT.

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THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

AUTHOR OF "PATRICIA KENBALL," "THE ATONEMENT OF LEAH DUNDAS," "PASTON CAREW" &c. &c.

CHAPTER VII.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Bound up with all these changes in social standing and consideration was a corresponding increase in Caleb's painful personal humility. Formerly he had been conscious simply of those more material conditions which made him unfit for the society of the well-born and delicately-nurtured. He never lost the sense of the harrow between his hands; he never felt himself more than a superficially educated miner, brushed and washed, and in his better clothes for Sundays and off-days—but always the miner whose business lay with picks and shovels, skips and trolleys—even when he was reading Homer and *Eschylus*, or following biological developments through a microscope.

Now his self-depreciation swept a wider circle and made a deeper groove. The more he saw of these nobler creatures—these vessels of finer clay—the more he despised himself body and mind, outside and in. He had formerly seen himself as merely a worker, perhaps a little better than the most loutish of his kind; but, being a worker, therefore not on an equality with the leisure class. Now he looked on himself as, in truth, a kind of Caliban—a brute-man, body and soul, not yet emerged from the husk of animalism. His consciousness of demerit, of personal and intellectual bairness, of spiritual and aesthetic failure all through, became morbid and diseased—a pain as sharp as knives in his flesh. But this pain varied. Before Lady Elizabeth he felt as any man might if the Madonna of God had turned his eyes inward, so that he saw the true substance of his own gross earthly nature when compared with her divine sweetness, her ethereal purity. Before Estelle Clanricarde he was as the Beast when he stood by the gate while Beauty passed him by, her eyes fixed elsewhere—her heart closed against him. Estelle did not stand so far above him as Lady Elizabeth, yet she caused him more self-humiliation and far more bitterness of regret. With Lady Elizabeth he was purely and simply the inferior creature, conscious of his inferiority, but in a sense not humiliated because equality was impossible. With Estelle he wished that this equality had been fact, and fought against the fetters forged by nature that bound him to such low relative conditions. The one was the Divine—superior, unattainable by the eternal essence of things, and not to be profaned by sinful man with even the desire of near approach; the other was the beautiful and gracious Human, with whom he might have been on a level had fate and the stars been kind. There was no essential reason why they should not have stood on the same plane. Circumstance, not substance, separated them; and the separation was a pang. It was the birth hour of his soul with the one, of his social humanity with the other. In both he suffered, but the pangs of the latter were unspeakable, and unpeasable, while the joys in the former overshadowed the pain. When the soul confesses its sins, is not the very confession self-healing? We have no shame before God as before man. We weep more, but blush less, and the Divine Hand has balm in the hollow, even when it smites; but who does not know that sting in the human fingers which yet seems to pity and caress?

To those who cannot read the secret writing of the heart, and from whom all subtleties are hidden, it might have seemed anomalous enough that, to Lady Elizabeth, so much the nobler character and more highly-placed personage, this poor translated miner, this social omad'hau, with a knowledge of Greek and natural history, should have been so far more at his ease, so far more confidential and explicit than with Estelle, younger, slighter, less supreme in all things than was the earl's daughter. The psychologist would have read the "mot d'émigré." But then psychologists worthy of the name are about as many as there are fingers on your hand, while those who read only as they see, and understand nothing beyond, are in their millions with the grains of sand on the sea-shore. Assuredly there was no thought-reader in Kingshouse who could have explained the riddle had he known it, or solved the problem had it been set him. Caleb himself could not; though he often wondered why he should feel soothed and released when with Lady Elizabeth while tongue-tied and tormented with Estelle; abashed if she spoke to him; in an agony of humiliation if she passed him by; and always with the sense of some despite wrought him by an unfriendly fortune—such as need not have been had the powers which rule men's destinies so willed.

And all this time his father added to his anguish by his coarse congratulations whenever he came home from one of those Kingshouse gatherings—his ripe imagination plucking the fruit that was not yet even in the bud when he urged his son to carry the earl's daughter in terms that burnt the poor fellow's heart within him like so much shrivelled parchment—each word a letter of fire showing the terrible distance between his new friends and his old home—what they were and what he and his could never be. Then he would consume his nights and waste his days in fruitless despair; and the white-winged dove of peace flew from him over the void as if never to return.

Meanwhile, all this mental torture was hidden from the two who caused it. To Lady Elizabeth poor Caleb was a well-desiring, well-deserving, unformed, but capable creature to instruct and develop; to Estelle he was a human animal to whom, for compassion's sake, she was gentle as she would have been to a horse or a dog, but with whom she felt no more possibility of comradeship and infinitely less familiarity of affection. Of a truth, it was Beauty and the Beast; and the Beast was the sacrifice.

Sometimes a horrible thought crossed Estelle's mind, but it was one so degrading to her mother as well as to herself as to be almost blasphemous. And yet she could not wholly banish it. Mrs. Clanricarde, usual so intolerant of all social solecisms, so hard to all roturiers, as she used to call those who were not up to her own level, was so wonderfully kind to this round-faced, sandy-haired, snub-nosed omad'hau, this Caleb Stagg, who at the best was but a well-washed miner with a smattering of science and literature! She asked him still oftener and oftener to the house, and pushed Estelle into such close companionship as to make his visits so much torture to her, while they broke up those secret little meetings which up to now had kept her heart light and Charlie Osborne's alive, and had helped to sweeten the bitter cup they had perforce to drink. She spoke of him with almost maternal tenderness—she, Mrs. Clanricarde, the sharpest-tongued critic of Kingshouse! She dilated on his goodness, his fine intelligence, his purity of mind, his honour, generosity, down to his native courtesy and good feeling. "One of nature's gentlemen," she used to say, levelling her keen black eyes at her daughter with a meaning behind them that made Estelle shiver.

What did it all portend? Her mother's praises pricked the poor girl like witches' needles. She felt their invisible points and smarted under them, but she had to keep silence. Of what good to cry out? and to whom could she cry? Lady Elizabeth's liking for the Beast—which by the way, seemed to her a kind of madness—sealed her lips to her; and Charlie had enough trouble to bear as things were—she need not add to them her own share.

Never had Mrs. Clanricarde "voiced aloft with shriller throat" her views on the unimportance of the man and the all-importance of the purse in marriage. Never had her scorn for personal life and physical beauty been hotter, more pungent, more severe. To hear her one

of happiness after, and a man's beauty not only a snare but a sin. She dwelt on the superiority of moral graces and intellectual soundness to all else that a man could possess, till Estelle's fair face grew wan and white with secret loathing, and Caleb's flamed with thoughts which he dared give neither form nor voice. He was modest to self-abasement, but even he could not fail to see that Mrs. Clanricarde substantially offered him her daughter, and told him that the way was clear and the running already made for him. But Estelle herself? The verdict in her averted eyes was differently framed and spelt from that in Mrs. Clanricarde's; and Caleb was too sensitive to confound compassion with affection. He knew that he was but the Beast to her—no more desirable than Caliban—as little lovely as the hunchback, within whose hump, however, are folded the wings which will one day carry him to heaven. And as something under the ban of Love, he bore himself with the patience, the very dignity, indeed, of self-accusation, and the quiet hopelessness which accepts the doom of Fate and yields to the pressure of the inevitable.

Neat to Les Saules ran the prettiest lane in the district. Deep, leafy, cool, fern-full, it matched for beauty a water-lane in Guernsey or one of those deep-cut Devonshire ways which wind like rhinoceros between the high hedge-topped banks and flowery meadows. It led to the Close, a wood made by man and nature for Love. Love unspoken, estranged, content—for all its phases this wood had special shrines and green-arched temples where to rest and be refreshed. It was the favourite place of meeting for Estelle and Charlie Osborne; and to both every fern and tree and flower was sanctified and carried its own secret message and reminder. It had also become a favourite hunting-ground with Caleb Stagg, being full of precious creatures not to be found elsewhere.

It was on one of those rare days in England when the house must empty itself and the world must be abroad. Carriage folks drive; horsemen ride; the cyclist flashes past like a huge spider on a glistening thread; the humbler people walk; the humbler still sit about their cottage doors and transact their household business on the step. No one, not an invalid, consents to remain within those stifling four walls of home; and the Clanricarde had been touched by the all-pervading stratum with the rest.

"Come for a little walk, Estelle," said Mrs. Clanricarde to her daughter.

And Estelle, who really loved her mother, though she feared her—and at this moment had her line of action—was glad to go. But she knew by that secret "telepathy" which lovers have as a sixth sense—by one of those "messengers which love sends to and fro," and of which the earth is full—that Charlie was waiting for her in the wood—there, behind the old beech-tree to the right, which was their place of meeting. Still, she was glad to go with her mother. The undoubted cloud at present between them pained her sorely, and she would have given many drops of her rose-red blood could she have cleared it away.

"Where shall we go, mother?" she asked, kissing her mother as in the days now grown up-happy a little old.

"Oh, anywhere," answered Mrs. Clanricarde.

"To Grantown?" proposed Estelle.

Grantown was a picturesque little hamlet, about a mile from Les Saules, across the fields, and by the river. It was a charming walk, and one of the points of the place.

"No," answered Mrs. Clanricarde.

"Towards the Dower House?" another pretty leafy way.

"No," she replied again.

"Where then, mother?" was Estelle's perplexed demand.

"To the Close," said Mrs. Clanricarde.

"Will it not be very stifling there to-day?" asked Estelle, with as much indifference as she could command.

"No, it will be cool," said her mother.

And Estelle had nothing to object. It would be cool in the wood. Undoubtedly, from a layman's point of view, it was the very place for the day. But to the initiated, that word, that gesture, that press of the finger has a very different meaning from anything the outsider knows. There was nothing for it, however, but to acquiesce; and the two went by the little side-walk into the leafy lane which led to the deep-bosomed wood. But all Estelle's joy had gone, and the cloud between her and her mother lowered more dense than before.

They sauntered down the lane—Estelle, bitten with an insatiate desire for wild flowers, lingering greatly as she went—till they came to the gate which opened into the paradise of her heart. A hundred yards farther on, round the projection made by an overhanging rock, and they would come in sight of the beech-tree under which she knew that Charlie Osborne was sitting. Her only hope was that, hearing their voices, he would hide himself away in time, and not let the very shadow of his shadow be seen by the mother whose eyes were as quick as her thoughts. Even the "helmet of Hades" itself would have been sure to have a broken strap or loose buckle if she had been set on discovering the wearer.

"Mother, this is too bad!" flamed out Estelle. "I will not take lessons from Mr. Stagg."

"Come to dinner, Mr. Stagg," repeated Mrs. Clanricarde; and the unhappy pendulum, swung thus between mother and daughter, had no excuse ready. Yet he would have liked to refuse—only he could not see where the loophole was.

"She will have none of me," he said to himself as he trudged through the wood, no longer a place of enchantment for him. "Her mother will, for they are but in a poor way, and father's means would set them bravely up; but that dainty blossom is not for the like of me, and she will not be ever so. I feel her tremble with disgust and shame when I touch her hand. God help me but the smart is sore."

All this time Charlie had been lying hidden within the bracken which grew in a miniature forest among the underwood. He had heard every word, and through the crossing stems which gave one clear passage not larger than his eye he had seen every gesture—every look. He understood the whole play. She was to be sacrificed to that mad, that ruffian, that low-lived beast, sitting in his own especial place beneath their holy crystining-tree. There was no term of obliquity, however unfitting, that Charlie did not shower on Caleb Stagg—he whose own humility rated him low enough as things were—he who would willingly give his life for Estelle's good, and whose sacrifice would be as his crowning if it ensured her gain. But it was only after the rule and line of men's judgments on each other. The glass through which we read hearts and motives is indeed dark; and few of us have love or unselfishness enough to clear it.

CHAPTER VIII.

LOVERS' VOWS.

A change had come into Estelle's sweet face. It had lost its normal shyness for what was a look of fear; and something of that watching, suspicious, hunted sharpness, which belongs to those who have a dangerous secret to hide, had taken the former clearness out of her candid eyes. Between her lover and her mother she had come to mortal grief. Devoted to each, but adding to her love for Charlie fear to hurt him and determination to be faithful—to her love for her mother, that pesty of obedience natural to a gently-nurtured girl, she had fallen into deceit and intrigue. Of course, the knowledge that it was "for Charlie," justified a great deal, as it always does in love; but the fact remained the same—she was deceiving her mother, and thereby committing a sin which covered her soul with spiritual shame.

For herself she could be strong enough to give up this sweet secret fault, but when she spoke of it to Charlie, her tears of self-accusation, her gentle prayers to be rendered back to the ways of truth and uprightness, failed against the overwhelming need of his egotism—the passionate demands of his love. He softened her moral fibre by the softness of his own, and his tears of supplication dried hers of remonstrance. Then things would go on as before. The meetings, which played with Estelle's very life, were planned and executed with almost double zest for the break which had seemed too likely to come. As yet no harm had come of them. But Mrs. Clanricarde's suspicions were aroused. She was nota nature-born "sorcière" for nothing; and by the very fact that she suspected some kind of underhand association between Estelle and that fascinating, detestable Charlie Osborne, she determined to push on this matter with Caleb Stagg, and to force her daughter into the lifelong misery and financial redemption of a marriage which would be eminently a gilded horror and retained slavery to a name and a myth.

"Let us go and sit there," said Mrs. Clanricarde, pointing to the seat beneath the beech tree on the right.

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed Estelle hurriedly.

"We shall be eaten up by midges!" she added after a second's pause, to explain and conceal the very pronounced opposition—the opposition that was a prayer and a cry—in her voice.

"No more there than elsewhere," returned Mrs. Clanricarde smoothly, as she turned up the trodden path to the tree. "Come, Mr. Stagg; come with us, and show us your interesting collection," she added sweetly to Caleb. "I know that Estelle will be glad to see it."

"Do you care for creatures, Miss Clanricarde?" asked Caleb awkwardly.

"She is devoted to them," put in Mrs. Clanricarde, before Estelle could answer.

"I did not know that I was, mother," said Estelle, her face white, as it was wont to grow when her mother flung her too openly at the omad'hau's head. Besides, she knew that Charlie Osborne was within earshot somewhere, spying at them through the smoke-coloured glasses of jealousy.

"Indeed, I should be glad if you would give her some instruction, Mr. Stagg," said Mrs. Clanricarde, ignoring Estelle's disclaimer. "It is so much better to work under the guidance of a master—and such a good master as you would be."

She smiled benignly. The present need at home was great. She saw ruin on every side, and nothing but a rich marriage, with a margin for herself and that fatal husband of hers, would save them. It was a pity—surely a pity—that she had no better salvation in view than Caleb Stagg; but in the storm who cares for the name, the look, the beauty of the port?

"I should be sorry to take up Mr. Stagg's time," said Estelle in a clear renunciatory voice.

"It would be a pleasure, Miss Clanricarde," said Caleb in a low tone.

"I should like it," said Mrs. Clanricarde, a little shrilly. "We will begin our first lesson now, if you please, Mr. Stagg," she added with a laugh yet more shrill than her spoken words had been.

And Caleb, opening his case, began his roll-call of names and characteristics of which neither mother nor daughter understood one word nor from which they gained one rational idea. But Mrs. Clanricarde thanked him with the most enthusiastic and becoming effusiveness when he had finished; and, catching at the one word which she had retained, called the sulphur moth a coleoptera, and thought she showed her tact and quick study in that term. But Estelle said little.

"It is far too difficult for me, and I hate those long learned names," she said coldly.

Charlie hated all science, too, and looked on scientific nomenclature as a kind of spiritual deformity—next thing to a crime. She knew that her confession of faith, which she felt sure was heard somehow by him, would please him.

"We must have them, you see, Miss Clanricarde," said Caleb, humbly apologising for the necessities of science. "They make a kind of general language for all nations. A Russian—"he pronounced it "Booshin"—"or Frenchman or an Englishman, they all know what 'papilio vanessa' means, but the 'peacock butterfly' would not carry far."

"Still, science is horrid. Art and poetry are

the only things worth living for," said Estelle, in the same rather unnaturally high-pitched voice she had had throughout.

"I know nothing of either," said Caleb sadly.

"You are none the worse for that, Mr. Stagg," said Mrs. Clanricarde, with her ambiguous smile. "Poets and artists generally are wretchedly poor creatures, not worth their salt. I so much prefer honest merit and more solid acquirements."

"Mother: as if the greatest gifts God has to

give should be spoken of so slightly!" cried Estelle in hot haste and hotter anger. Why should we be without poetry and art—mere earthworms, knowing nothing of the divine things of life—seeing nothing but ourselves, and shut out from heaven!" This was Charlie's latest phrase; and Mrs. Clanricarde knew it.

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"We must have them, you see, Miss Clanricarde," said Caleb, humbly apologising for the necessities of science. "They make a kind of general language for all nations. A Russian—"he pronounced it "Booshin"—"or Frenchman or an Englishman, they all know what 'papilio vanessa' means, but the 'peacock butterfly' would not carry far."

"Still, science is horrid. Art and poetry are

the only things worth living for," said Estelle, in the same rather unnaturally high-pitched voice she had had throughout.

"I know nothing of either," said Caleb sadly.

"You are none the worse for that, Mr. Stagg," said Mrs. Clanricarde, with her ambiguous smile. "Poets and artists generally are wretchedly poor creatures, not worth their salt. I so much prefer honest merit and more solid acquirements."

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give should be spoken of so slightly!" cried Estelle in hot haste and hotter anger. Why should we be without poetry and art—mere earthworms, knowing nothing of the divine things of life—seeing nothing but ourselves, and shut out from heaven!" This was Charlie's latest phrase; and Mrs. Clanricarde knew it.

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THE THEATRES.

COMEDY.

"Sunset," the new one-act serious comedy by Mr. J. Jerome, produced on Monday night as first piece at the Comedy, is a delicate little drama suggested by the Laureate's poem of "The Sisters." The story tells in sympathetic fashion how the elder girl, on discovering that her lover, during a year's absence, has transferred his affections to the younger, secretly crushes down her sorrow in her own heart and sacrifices herself to her belligerent sister. As the more devoted of the two heroines, Miss Cisy Grahame acted heart-break with a tender sincerity of repressed emotion exquisitely contrasted against the blithe joyousness of girlish first love expressed by Miss Cudmore in the other part. This pretty piece of dramatic sentiment successfully signalled the 100th representation of "The Arabian Nights," which, thanks to the rare comic humour of Miss Lottie Venne, Mr. Penley, and Mr. Charles Hawtrey, still attracts crowded audiences, whose hilarity is as fresh and hearty as that heard at the first representation of this excellent farce.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The musical farce of "Mademoiselle Nitouche," revived at the Royalty on Monday night, introduced to a British audience, in the person of Mlle. Wittman, a vivacious performer who compensated by the sprightliness of her acting for any deficiency of power as a vocalist. The piece, fortunately for the Royalty management, was cordially received, proving more attractive and entertaining in its original form than when adapted in an English dress with Miss Lotta, the American actress, in the part of the heroine.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

"Ariane," despite the adverse criticisms of the new play—or, possibly, in consequence of these denunciations—is attracting crowded audiences to the Opera Comique.—The cast of "The Pompadour," the new play by Messrs. W. G. Wills and Sydney Grundy, to follow "Partners" at the Haymarket, will introduce Mr. Beerbohm Tree as Narcisse, the poet; Mr. Brookfield as Voltaire, and Mr. Sugden as Louis XV. The piece is to be sumptuously mounted.—The success achieved with his dramatisation of "Tom Jones" at the Vandelle, has evidently induced Mr. R. Buchanan to essay an adaptation of "Joseph Andrews" for Mr. Thorne's theatre. But to make a play out of Fielding's second novel it will be necessary to interpolate more incident and character extraneous to the story than were seen even in the first.—Miss Edith Chester, who proved to be the most charming and refined of modern ingenues for the brief period prior to her marriage during which she graced the stage, is, playgoers will be glad to hear, about to return to it. The theatre at which the lady will make her welcome entrée is not yet indicated.—The stupid and unfair old regulation which closed the theatres under the Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction on Ash Wednesday, while the music halls, licensed by the magistrates, were left open, is this year practically a tradition of the past. Almost all the playhouses were open on the morrow of the Tuesday sacred to pancakes and salt fish.—A lady distinguished as the Countess Anna de Bremon will shortly appear at a matinée as Rosalind in "As You Like It."—Miss Sheridan, said to be a granddaughter of the author of "The School for Scandal," is about to join Miss Amy Roselle's company in the provinces.—"Christina," lately produced at a matinée at the Strand, will have included in its cast at the forthcoming production of the piece at the Olympic, Mr. Willard and Miss Alma Murray.—"Katti" with Miss Alice Atherton in the title rôle, is the play with which Mr. W. Edouin has decided to inaugurate his management of the Strand.—Miss Edith Woodworth and Mr. Edgar Bruce will open the Royalty after the current season of French plays with a dramatic version of the story of "Bootie's Baby."—The Lyceum Theatre has been let by Mr. Irving for the autumn season, running through September, October, and November, to the American manager, Mr. Richard Mansfield, who will produce, acted by a company he will bring with him across the Atlantic, a dramatisation of the novel "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." "The Lyons Mail," "The Parisian Romance" and a new classic play entitled "Nero" Mr. Mansfield will himself represent the heroes in these varied productions.—A painful accident occurred at the Burton-on-Trent Theatre on Saturday week, Mr. H. Loraine, after cocking a pistol used in the performance, inadvertently pulled the trigger too soon and blew off his forefinger. As the play could not proceed without him the curtain was dropped.—The jewels of Madame Georgina Burns, the operatic singer, contained in a handbag and valued at £500, were one night last week, as the lady drove from the theatre to her lodgings, abstracted from the carriage. No clue has been obtained of the thief.—Just at present there is a hard run upon novels for dramatisation. Following upon "Ariane," the stage version of "The Bond of Wedlock" at the Opera Comique, Mr. Wilson Barrett has in preparation for the Globe an adaptation of Mr. Hall Caine's "The Deemster;" "Bootie's Baby," freed from the swaddling clothes of the book, will try to find its feet upon the stage at the Royalty; "Mr. Barnes, of New York," is to be represented by Mr. Edouin at the Strand; while Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is in rehearsal for a matinée at the Prince of Wales'; and "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab" is also in preparation for the evening entertainment at the Princess's. "The Gavroches" of Mr. Baring Gould, and a novel of Mr. Christie Murray's are, furthermore, in course of adaptation for stage production.—The public, as distinguished from the professional, interest taken in plays, original or revised, produced at morning performances, but not intended for transference to the permanent evening programme, is, as a rule, nil. The exception, however, occurs when acting of more than ordinary quality is developed by these transitory stage presentations. Such histrionic ability was seen on Tuesday afternoon at the Prince of Wales's, in the personation of the inventor, Peter Hayes, in a revival of "Arkwright's Wife." The intensity of concentrated passion of infinite anger on the one hand against the man who had robbed him of his discovery, and of pathetic tenderness on the other for his daughter, linked in wedlock with the thief, was a rare development of histrionic genius such as no actor on the English stage but Mr. Willard, with the single exception, perhaps, of Mr. Irving, could give. Miss Helen Barry's portrayal of the daughter, a character originally created by her, exhibited evidences of artistic maturity and finish.

ALLEGED NEGLECT BY A WORKHOUSE DOCTOR.

Dr. Marshall, medical officer at the Holborn Union Schools at Mitcham, attended the meeting of the Holborn board of guardians on Wednesday night, to explain his apparent neglect of duty in visiting the portion of the schools where fever most prevailed.

Dr. Marshall admitted that twenty cases of fever occurred out of sixty, or seventy inmates, and also that he did not visit so frequently as he might; that his time was taken up by attending to cases in the infirmary of the schools, and, as a matter of fact, only two deaths had occurred from fever. He referred to his previous work in stamping out ophthalmia, to his twenty years' service under the board, and to the fact that the guardians some years since gave him a gratuity of £40 for extra services and raised his salary. Under all the circumstances, he thought the sentence of dismissal too severe.—After some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Howes said he would not withdraw his motion of dismissal, the clerk brought up a return of the doctor's attendances at the schools, and the time occupied in seeing the children—one visit being set down at three minutes. The question was eventually referred to a committee of the whole board.

SEVERE WEATHER.
Deaths from Exposure.

Trains Snuffed Up.

During the week the weather all over England has been excessively severe. Several deaths have occurred in the snow, trains have been snuffed up, and in many places traffic has been seriously interrupted. In most respects London appears to have come remarkably well off, for beyond extreme cold and dirty streets caused by melting snow but little inconvenience has been felt.—A shocking discovery was made near Derby on Wednesday. A baker, named John Allsopp, was bringing home the dead body of his brother, who had died in Leicester Asylum. During the snowstorm the horse walked into a deep dyke by the roadside, and Allsopp died from the exposure, both corpses being found in the dyke.—At Rowley an inquest was held respecting the death of a man named Smart. It was shown he got intoxicated, fell down, and was frozen to death.—A man named Harris has been found dead at Netherton, near Dudley, and his death is attributed to exposure to cold.—The Berkshire and Hampshire Railway between Pewsey and Devizes was opened for traffic again on Thursday after a two days' block. Two hundred men with a snow plough and four steam engines, were engaged all the previous night in cutting through the immense snowdrifts. The hotels and waiting-rooms have been filled with weather-bound passengers. The mails to outlying districts were taken on horseback, but in many cases no letters could be delivered. The passengers and the railway officials who were imprisoned in a train at Cranmore on Tuesday, were released on Wednesday morning. They passed the night in the coaches with little food.—A terrible snowstorm, such as has not been seen for several years, is reported from Switzerland. In several cantons the snow is several metres high, and avalanches, unfortunately accompanied by loss of life, are frequent. In the canton of Uri an express train was blocked on Wednesday morning for over an hour in the St. Gotthard Tunnel, an avalanche having completely blocked its outlet. Seven persons are reported to have been buried in the snow.—Reports continue to be received at Vienna of the great damage done by avalanches during the week.—At Gastein the bed of the River Ach was entirely filled by a mass of snow, and houses and forests have been swept way. From the Kottachach Valley, the Upper Inn, the Schwarza Valley, and the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the reports are similar.

THE HIRE SYSTEM—"A MERE TRAP."

Two applications were made at the Marylebone Police Court on Thursday for advice in cases which arose out of the hire purchase system.—In one case the wife of a postal messenger, who had obtained £28 worth of goods on the hire system, and had paid off a considerable sum, complained that a man had visited her house because she was behindhand in her payments, owing to her husband's ill-health, and threatened to take away all the furniture.—In the other case the applicant had obtained a sewing machine which was to cost £28. She had paid off £5 1s., and because she was two weeks in arrears a man took the machine away by force.—Mr. Cooke said it seemed to him that this hire system was a mere trap for the unwary. A person hiring might have paid the whole of the money except the last shilling, and because that one shilling was owing, the parties had the power to enter and take away the whole of the things they had supplied to their customers. The first applicant he referred to the Hammersmith district, in which she resides, and promised to assist the second applicant if she could raise part of the money owing.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF WHISKY.

Extensive deficiencies of whisky are reported in Dublin. On Thursday afternoon Messrs. William Jameson and Sons, the well-known firm of distillers, discovered a large and unaccountable deficiency of whisky stored in one of their warehouses. Messrs. Jameson, as is the custom with the trade, send their whisky, when manufactured, to the Government duty free warehouses, where it remains till purchased by the merchant or retailer. They rent a general warehouse on the North Wall, and of these premises the Excise authorities are joint custodians with Messrs. Jameson, each party having separate locks on all the doors. What amount of whisky is missing the firm is at present unable to say, and how to account for the discrepancy discovered they cannot conceive. An accurate estimate of the amount of whisky that is missing cannot possibly be obtained for fully a fortnight, owing to the checking and measuring that has to be gone through.

REPORTED IMPENDING DOCKYARD DISCHARGES.

A rumour having been circulated at Pembroke that there would be more heavy discharges from the dockyard, the Pembroke Dock Chamber of Commerce wrote to Admiral Mayne on the subject. Admiral Mayne wrote to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and obtained the following reply, dated February 14th:—"The building programme of next year should find employment to the great mass of the men at present on the books, and we contemplate no wholesale reductions, as I have before said, but there may be occasional adjustments of the various trades employed.—Believe me, yours truly, GEORGE HAMILTON." The rumour referred to is causing great stagnation of trade in the district, and the communication received from the First Lord does not reassure the people, "adjustments" being considered an elastic term.

SUICIDE BY DYNAMITE.

Mr. Kenshole, coroner, held an inquest on Monday on the body of Daniel Evans, who committed suicide at Ferndale, South Wales. The deceased appears to have been somewhat peculiar in his conduct for some days, and when he got up did not speak to his wife as she went about her household duties. She heard him go to a drawer where he kept dynamite for use in the colliery, and presently he went out into the yard at the back of the house. In three or four minutes a loud report was heard, and he was found on the ground decapitated. He must have put the dynamite in his mouth, and deliberately fired it by means of a fuse. The deceased was violently assaulted on the mountain a fortnight ago, and had complained to the police that his head had never been right since.—A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

T. W. Rhys Davids, M.A., delivered a lecture on Saturday on "Folk Tales of India," at Toynebe Hall.

Quartermaster Ramage, who was drowned on the 5th inst. under mysterious circumstances, was buried on Saturday at Portsmouth with naval honours.

Mr. Justice Chitty on Saturday dismissed a creditor's petition to wind up Willis's Rooms, Limited, and said it ought not to have been presented.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.—The best and surest remedy for all affections of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs—Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough. Our greatest medical authority writes:—

"I have watched the effects of the Soden Waters for a considerable period, and regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate catarrhal affections of the throat. The small amount of iron which they contain renders them very useful in the early stages of consumption, as they do good in nearly all cases of relaxation of the mucous membrane."

"The Soden Mineral Pastilles offer a most convenient method of using the Waters, producing both a local and general effect. They are especially beneficial in catarrhal diseases of the air passages, and particularly in those they do good in nearly all cases of relaxation of the mucous membrane."

(Signed) MORRILL MACKERELL, M.D., London.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.—Instruct on your Chemist writing you the name of the Soden Waters, or Dr. W. Howell's (London), and our Tins. Made in the workshop of Mr. C. Crescent, which is impressed on each pastille. At 1s. 1d. per box. Medicinal Produce Company, Dyer's Building, Holborn, London, E.C.—(Advt.)

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4 p.m. on Thursdays.]

One of the most pleasing features in connection with our Easter manoeuvres is the anxiety which is always shown by the local authorities of towns in close proximity to the scene of intended operations to provide accommodation for the men who are likely to take part in them. This year Folkestone has undertaken to make all the necessary arrangements with regard to compensation to farmers over whose land the troops will march, and Dover is well to the front in offering accommodation for 8,000 men. With regard to Eastbourne, the committee of management will have little difficulty in meeting all demands that may be made upon them. In each place there appears to be a willingness which is highly commendable to supply the necessary funds, and also a corresponding desire on the part of both owners and occupiers of land to charge a very low price for compensation for damage done to growing crops. This is a very healthy sign, and one which speaks volumes for the good character of the men who constitute the Volunteer force of this country. A few years ago the question of compensation was one of the most formidable which had to be encountered in connection with the movements of Volunteers at Easter.

I am glad to find that Lieutenant-colonel Saville will have an opportunity afforded him of testing the capacity of the cyclist corps at Dover and Eastbourne. The cyclists are to be allowed the marching money permitted by the ordinary regulations. The men are to be employed on independent duty on Good Friday and the following Saturday, so as to enable them to take part in the march past. The civilian element, I am glad to find, is to be excluded from taking part in the operations. If a staff officer is detailed to make a special report of the operations of the cyclists, we may look forward with confidence to some valuable information being obtained with regard to the strength of cyclists as scouts or messengers on such occasions.

The other day it was my lot to be present at the trial of a member of the 11th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, who was convicted of aiming and firing a gun at his mother, and some very strong observations were then made by the presiding judge concerning Volunteers being allowed to bring home ammunition. Of course, his lordship is not a Volunteer; had he been he would have seen at once that his remarks possessed little or no value. In many cases it is absolutely necessary for men to keep a stock in hand, but in very few instances do men use it for the purpose of frightening their mothers. It is to be hoped the young man's name has been struck off the roll of his corps. Such persons have no business whatever to be in any way connected with the Volunteer force, for they degrade it.

Attention is being called to the very unsatisfactory musketry returns which have been sent in for the Volunteer battalions in the Northern District. In some corps nearly thirty per cent. of the enrolled Volunteers have failed to pass out of the third class, whilst in others the failures have been only one-half per cent., and even less. For many years stories of tampering with class-firing registers have, says a contemporary, been current. It is not more than a year or so ago since a Volunteer adjutant was deprived of his appointment for carelessness in permitting irregularities in the target registers of a battalion. It is also stated that on one occasion the general in command of a certain district telegraphed for the books and target registers to be sent to him at once. They were sent, and minutely inspected, and then sent back as being "perfectly satisfactory." If general officers would do and likewise, the field for malpractices, such as I have described, would become more and more limited.

Round about Liverpool there appears to be a general wakening up in Volunteer circles. A few days ago the modest number of 500 men was supposed to be sufficient to form a marching column, and probably this number will, for a first attempt, prove sufficient. But already more than the required number have volunteered for Easter work. The prospects of success appear very encouraging, but I would advise my good friends in the North to be content with the commands being placed in the hands of officers of the Line rather than relying on the guidance of their own officers. They should always bear in mind that Easter marches are designed for the purpose of instruction, and that Volunteer officers, however popular and efficient they may be on the parade-ground, have not that experience in handling troops in the field or on the line of march which is possessed by gentlemen who are educated in the performance of that duty by long association with the Regular Army.

I have had sent me a copy of the Staffordshire Advertiser almanack, from which it appears that in 1857 the Volunteers of that county numbered 4,842, and the Yeomanry 412. In 1860, the numbers were 6,584, of which 712 were cavalry. The average length of service in the 1st South Staffordshire is 4:61; the 2nd South Staffordshire, 3:66; 3rd Volunteer Battalion South Stafford, 4:96; the 1st Volunteer Battalion North Stafford, 4:53; and the 2nd Volunteer Battalion North Stafford, 4:49 years. It would be interesting if statistics of this character were supplied from all the counties of England, and particularly by the battalions stationed in the Home District.

Probably some weeks will elapse before the Secretary of State for War makes any statement in the House of Commons with regard to proposed changes in Army organisation. The wildest of rumours are afloat just now, and speculation is rife with regard to the future. It would be well, however, not to place reliance on any of them, but there is little room to doubt that some substantial alterations are under the consideration of the War Office. We are particularly concerned with the report of the committee on ranges; but beyond something being done for us in this direction, we must not expect, after what was done last year, any very great change to be submitted to Parliament during the present session. This question is a national one, and the Government which takes it in hand and deals with it in a vigorous manner will deserve the gratitude of every member of the force.

The annual report of the council of the N.R.A., although it does not propose any material alteration in the arrangements of the next Wimbledon meeting, is, on the whole, satisfactory. The association have plenty of money in hand, a great portion of which might be judiciously held in reserve for the purpose of moving their appliances and erecting new huts, &c., to some site which they will be able to call their own. They will have to face the inevitable sooner or later, and as delays are always both dangerous and costly, the sooner they make up their minds with regard to the future, the better it will be for all parties desirous of promoting good shooting throughout the United Kingdom.

In 1864 the total number of the regular forces in the United States Army barely exceeded 17,000 men; the strength of the Army now is 30,000. In 1861 there were very few Volunteers in the country, and these consisted of regiments whose members did pretty much as they liked; but behind them was what were termed the "One-day men," consisting principally of farmers whose names were enrolled as members of the State Militia, and who once in every year used to, or were supposed to, attend at the nearest courthouse, report themselves, and then rush to the nearest "bar-room with their banners."

Just by way of illustrating what a powerful organisation a properly formed Volunteer force may become, let us look at the state of things in

America at the present period. In the United States there is an organized Militia (Volunteer) force, which includes 8,310 commissioned officers and 26,627 men; whilst the men available for military duty throughout the country, constituting the national reserve, number 7,920,765. Truly, an evening contemporary may well remark, "this is an enormous military reserve."

ELMAZ.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

See London.—Drills: Tuesday, at 6 p.m. Somerset House, H Company drill; 7 p.m. Guildhall, D and H Companies; 8 p.m. Recruits; Monday, 8.30 p.m. Thursday, 8.30 p.m. Guildhall; Tuesday, 8 p.m. and Saturday, 8.30 p.m. Somerset House. Muskrat: Class-drill and practice on Monday and Saturday.

See London.—Company and recruit drill on Monday, 8.30 p.m. Special drill, 9 p.m. General meeting of 8 Company.

See London.—Company will parade on Tuesday, at 8.30 p.m. Special drill, 9 p.m. General meeting of 8 Company.

See London.—Company will take part in the review to be held at the Royal Hospital on Friday.

See London.—Officers commanding companies are requested to stand in at 8 o'clock the names of officers, sergeants, and rank and file who are going on the manoeuvres.

The regiment will march out at 10 a.m. Headquarters, in procession, without horses and

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Punch.)

ENTRIES FOR RATEPAYERS.
Hooley, Mr. Diggle,
No wonder we grumble,
Such good news you've brought us all round,
For ratepayers laugh
To see such fine sport,

As a penny knocked off in the pound!
Snow-extravagance. — "A — my people, Miss Devereux, came into England with Strongbow, you know!" — "Are you quite sure it wasn't Longbow, Mr. Snookon?"

HARMASSER'S OMNIBUS. — Mr. Michael Davitt, in one of his recent harangues, declared that by having "carried the doctrines of Socialism into the heart of Britain," in retaliation of wrongs "Ireland had put herself in the van of the glorious struggle." Quite so—the police van.

Mrs. Rowbotham says she never goes to church on Ash Wednesday, as she objects to the Combination Service.

(From Fins.)

IT IS SO GOOD TO HAVE FORTUNE! — (Florizel and Perdita have partaken of a nice little dinner at a first-rate restaurant, and have arrived at the grapes and liqueurs, the penultimate stage of the feast—only the nice little bill remaining to follow). — **Perdita** (in tone of sweet contentment): Of what are you thinking, Florizel, dear? — **Florizel**: I was totting up in my mind how much less our dinners will cost when we are married.

MINDING ONE'S OWN BUSINESS. — "Pardon me, sir," remarked a plump, contented-looking individual to a yellow-faced Anglo-Indian, "pardon me, sir, but I have noticed what an enormous quantity of rich food you have consumed at this somewhat expensive table d'hôte." — "I do not pardon you, sir. It's like your confounded impudence to make such a remark," growled the Anglo-Indian. "What the deuce has the quantity or the quality of the food I choose to consume to do with you?" — "Well—er—I'm an undertaker," said the chubby stranger, affably. "Will you allow me to offer you my card?" The Anglo-Indian took the bit of pasteboard, put a pat of mustard and a dash of cayenne pepper on it, and then most unexpectedly dabbed it on the cheery undertaker's right eye. Quite a table d'hôte tip-up ensued. Knives and forks flew about gaily.

"I have taken no notice of the letter and the bill I sent you, sir," said an unfortunate butcher to an editor. "Let me see, you wrote on both sides of the paper, I think," warbled the editor. "Yes, certainly I did," answered the butcher. "It is one of our strictest rules never to pay the slightest attention to stuff sent to us in that amateurish manner. Your 'copy' is located in the waste-paper basket, I expect," remarked the editor rather sternly.

(From Judy.)

RARE OLD RIDDLE. — What, if you please, is the great and striking difference between the ancient Greeks and the present inhabitants of Greece? — Why, the ancients, don't you know, used to葬 their dead, while the present Greeks bar their—living.

The bold burglar is not surprised to hear of the copper hoard in the City. He found the "copper" who collared him very firm.

A young man informed a magistrate lately that he had been keeping company with his landlady's daughter, and therefore he saw no just cause for the said landlady demanding certain back rent. The lodging-house keeper stated that the girl really ought to have compensation for the rent made in her heart, which had been torn by the lodger's conduct. The magistrate said that the young man lodger seemed an everlasting source of woe, and gave all parties guarded, grandfatherly advice worthy of the G. O. M. Even the officials in court were seen to wipe their eyes during the touching peroration. Everybody present thirsted for sherbet to moisten their parched lips. The scene was painful, but impressive.

(From Funny Folks.)

A SHOCKING STORY. — [The recent earthquake shocks are described as having been very slight.]

Though earthquakes make us shrink,
And dread what may befall,
These earthquake shocks, we think,
Were "no great shakes" at all.

Aunt Towzer has been quite nervous ever since she read that Anne Thrax has broken out in Hull. As she remarks, "She must be a dangerous creature, seeing the number of times she has read of her breaking out all over the country, which must be in consequence of the gaolers not following her convictions."

HOW SHE HOOKED HIM. — (Leap Year "hops" are now all the fashion. Men have to wait until they are asked to dance, and they can't get to the supper-room except on the arm of a lady.) — His Lordship (quite done up): Aw—regularly dying of thirst, I 'shew you, Miss Effie. Do let's go and have a glass of Moet, don't you know? — Miss Effie (seizing her opportunity): Well, cast away comes, Reginald, and promise to be mine, and I'll take you to the supper-room and get you a whole bottle! — His lordship surrenders at discretion.

(From Moonshine.)

Among the numerous legislative projects of the opening session is that of a garden school attached to every rural district. Mr. Jeffer Collings is the author of this latest little dig, the garden school is spade for out of the rates, of course.

Mr. John Lobb says that the School Board Committee upon Works "are appalled at the disclosures that are being made." The report is to be published in two months—if the committee can survive so long. We doubt that any member of the School Board is wicked enough for this world who can be appalled at anything.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has held his threatened meeting, and seems rather disappointed that the police let him alone. It is a pity that Mr. Balfour will not make Mr. Lefevre a martyr; it might have meant a nice little testimonial for Mr. Lefevre too, or at least another pension should there ever be a Parliament on College Green.

(From Ally Sloper.)

"Father, what do you wear straps to your trousers for?" asked Ally Sloper. "Why, to keep them down, of course," replied the Antiquated. "Then what do you wear braces for, father?" inquired his son and heir. "Why, to keep them up to be sure," answered the Eminent. "But ain't it rather funny to have one thing to keep 'em down and another to pull 'em up?"

"I didn't know that duels were fought in such a short time, dad," said young Sharpinis. "Such a short time! What do you mean?" asked Sharpinis, sen. "Why, I've just been reading that only two seconds are required for any duel!"

"Hello, Jemmy; you don't look happy," exclaimed an acquaintance. "No, to tell you the truth, I'm not in good spirits this morning at all." "Humph! That's strange, for I saw you put plenty of good spirits into you last night!"

An elevated railroad, like that in New York, is being erected in the neighbouring city of Brooklyn. On Tuesday a derrick, upon a high platform, was lifting four girders, weighing ten tons each, when derrick, platform, and girders fell upon a loaded tramcar passing beneath. Four passengers and the horses were killed on the spot, and the remainder of the passengers were frightfully crushed.

Every man and woman suffering from any form of nervous derangement, loss of power, debility, or functional disorder, should send at once for "Electrotherapy" or, Harness's Guide to Health" (copiously illustrated). It will cost you nothing, and after perusal of the astounding facts, it will bring to your notice many a simple remedy which may be adopted by those suffering from the disease. This agreeable confection becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes 7d., tins 1s. 1d., labelled "James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases." — The "Glycerine Jubilee" is sold by "Epsilon & Co." They are in a position to act as a curative and palliative agent. While Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jubilee of considerable benefit to almost all forms of throat disease." — [Adv.]

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From St. Stephen's Review.)

A good deal has been written by ill-advised persons about the Prince of Wales indulging in loud conversation during the performance of "Ariane" at the Opera Comique on the first night. The explanation of this is very simple. A lady who was in the Royal box, I happen to know, very deaf indeed, and H.R.H. had to choose between being absolutely silent and talking very audibly. He did the latter, and as he did not talk much, and the play was really not worth notice by any one, I don't see why he should be blamed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales's presents are likely to rival the Queen's Jubilee gifts of last year in number. The Queen's household have subscribed for a piece of plate, whilst the Royal Body Guard are going to give a silver model of a gentleman-at-arms in the dress of the present time. This figure is about eighteen inches high, and it is to be presented to the prince on the 7th of March, on which day he dines with the honourable corps at their mess in St. James's Palace.

A correspondent sends the following:—Contrary to general rumour, Prince Bismarck does not care for beer. The natural drink, he says, of the North German is wine. Beer, he affirms, makes people lazy and stupid. Yet Count d'Hervison relates that when in Versailles Prince Bismarck used to drink alternately beer and champagne. He is a great eater. "If you want a good working chancellor," he says, "you must feed me properly."

I am in a position to absolutely contradict on the highest authority the statement that Sir M. Hicks-Beach has entered the Cabinet on any understanding. The report to the contrary is pure fiction. Sir Michael made up his mind to re-enter the Cabinet as far back as November last, but declined to do so in any position where his eyes would be too frequently called into requisition.

(From the World.)

Truth is quite mistaken in announcing that there has been an idea of a marriage between Prince William of Nassau and Princess Louise of Wales, but that the princess did not approve of the projected match. Prince William was at Fredensborg in the autumn for a few days when on his way to visit his uncle, the King of Sweden and Norway, and there may have been some rambling gossip at Copenhagen on the subject; but he never showed the least disposition to pay attention either to Princess Louise or to any other member of the Royal party. Prince William, by the way, is fifteen years older than the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales. He is the only son of the Duke of Nassau, and his sister is the Crown Princess of Baden. The duke, who is already immensely rich, will become Duke of Luxembourg at the death of the King of the Netherlands. Prince William is regarded at Vienna as a confirmed bachelor, but when he does marry he will no doubt seek a bride in Austria or Russia.

Why should not young ladies in search of a profession take to the ballet and the orchestra as kindly as they have taken to the Post Office and the type-writer? London has raved for a fortnight over Mrs. Crutchley and her attendant corotypes, but I am credibly informed that the Malton ballet, drilled by Mr. Lee Anderton, of Leeds, was a more daring, and quite as artistic, an experiment. I am told that the Hon. Mrs. Francis Johnstone, the Hon. Mrs. Garforth, Miss Bowen, Miss M. Macdonald, Miss R. Duncombe, Miss Garforth, Miss M. Constable, and Miss G. Sheffield, in their peasants and witches dresses, have quite won the hearts of all Yorkshire, and that their dancing would have done credit to Madame Katti Lanner's most expert pupils.

King Humbert is expected shortly at San Remo, and it is rumoured that his visit to the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess is connected with a "project of marriage" between the Prince of Naples and one of the younger princesses of Prussia. This alliance is believed to be much favoured by Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi; but the difference of religion is rather a serious obstacle. The prince was born in November, 1869, and Princess Sophia of Prussia in June, 1870, and Princess Margaret of Prussia in April, 1872. The Duchess of Genoa, the mother of the Queen of Italy, is a daughter of the late King John of Saxony.

(From Truth.)

Arrangements have been privately made by Sir Henry Ponsonby and Lord Lathom for postponing indefinitely, at ten minutes' notice, the drawing-rooms which have been announced if bad news should arrive from San Remo. The Queen will only hold them if the Crown Prince continues to make satisfactory progress.

The Queen is very anxious about the German Crown Princess, who may not much longer be able to bear the severe mental strain to which she has been subjected during the last nine months, and there are signs that her nervous system is getting seriously out of order. The princess was in a state of perfect distraction on Wednesday and Thursday last week, and, after an operation was pronounced inevitable, she appeared to be almost bereft of reason, and had to be guarded in her own room until it was over, after which she recovered her composure. Everybody must feel deep sympathy for the Crown Princess, as, apart from her great affection for her husband, his death would, for other reasons, be a fearful calamity for his wife and younger children.

Although Bishop How has well earned his promotion, I do think that Lord Salisbury might have waited until some easier and more lucrative see became vacant. The bishop has laboured in East London for nine years like a galley-slave at his oar, and now, at the age of 65, he goes to a new diocese, where he will have to work quite as hard and where everything will have to be re-organised. It would have been far wiser to send a young man to Wakefield, as Bishop How will simply have to work indefatigably, and his successor will reap the fruits of his labours. Bishop How has been one of the greatest episcopal successes of the time, so that his promotion will be universally approved; but there was in Yorkshire a very keen desire that the first Bishop of Wakefield should be a clergyman beneficed in the county and well known in the new diocese, and, under the circumstances, it was hardly wise of Lord Salisbury to ignore this very natural wish.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A LADY.

At the Dorset Assizes, held at Dorchester on Tuesday, a lady, named Florence Selith Williams, aged 21, the wife of a gentleman of considerable landed property, at Manor House, Easterden, Devizes, pleaded guilty to stealing a large number of valuable fancy articles from the shops of two Weymouth tradesmen while on a visit to her sister-in-law in the town. No reason could be assigned for the theft, as the accused was possessed of ample means and lived in the greatest luxury, and it is supposed she took the things simply for the purpose of bedecking her sister's house.—Mr. Matthews made an earnest appeal, owing to the defendant's delicate condition, and the judge, after carefully weighing the circumstances, discharged the accused on the husband entering into recognisances in the sum of £500.

A Parisian burglar broke into the Dominican Convent in the Rue du Bac, and abstracted 6,000fr. from a drawer.

Nearly the whole of the money required to rescue Parliament Hill, Hampstead, from the speculative builder has been raised. Only £5,000 more is wanted.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH. — Sores and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epp's Glycerine Jubilee. In contradistinction to the common remedies used by physicians, this glycerine is in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes 7d., tins 1s. 1d., labelled "James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases." — The "Glycerine Jubilee" is sold by "Epsilon & Co." They are in a position to act as a curative and palliative agent. While Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jubilee of considerable benefit to almost all forms of throat disease." — [Adv.]

A COUNTERFEIT COIN FACTORY IN CAMBERWELL.

At Lambeth Police Court, George Wood, 33, and Annie Wood, his wife, living at 13, Thornhill-square, Westmoor-street, Camberwell, were charged with being concerned in wilfully making and also having in their possession a quantity of base coins, including thirty-four florins, sixty-four shillings, and 108 pence, all counterfeit, and also moulds, batteries, fitting tools, acids, and a large quantity of other material used in the manufacture of base coin.—Detective Jane stated that, under the direction of Inspector Moore, of the Criminal Investigation Department, he proceeded with Detective Robinson towards the house of the prisoner. They kept watch some time, and then saw the male prisoner leave the house. They followed, and upon coming up to him suddenly seized him. He was informed they were police officers, and that he would be charged with coining. The prisoner expressed surprise, and the play was really not worth notice by any one, I don't see why he should be blamed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales's presents are

SEQUEL TO AN ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Bowen and Fry, the case of Finlay v. Chirney and another came on for hearing. It was an appeal on the part of the defendants from an order of Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Willis for a new trial. The action was brought by Mrs. Isabella Finlay, a widow, living at Hesecott, near Morpeth, against the executors of the late Alderman George Beaumont Chirney, of Morpeth, for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. It appeared that the deceased, who was formerly an alderman and mayor of Morpeth, had carried on the business of a butcher in that town, and had realised a considerable fortune. The plaintiff had had three children by her late husband, who died in 1850, and a fourth by the deceased, who had been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In the beginning of 1851 the deceased purchased a small farm at Stob Hill, two or three miles from Morpeth, and engaged the plaintiff as superintendent and manager of his dairy. According to the plaintiff's case, shortly afterwards, he, being then about 60 years of age, and she 40, made her a promise of marriage, under which it was alleged he had seduced her. The deceased subsequently broke off the engagement, and he died in April, 1856. After his death the plaintiff brought the present action against his executors. At the trial at Durham, before Mr. Justice Cave, his lordship nonsuited the plaintiff on the ground that there was not sufficient corroborative evidence of the promise of marriage. On an application for a new trial before Justices Field and Willis, sitting as a divisional court, their lordships held that the learned judge had improperly nonsuited the plaintiff, and ordered a new trial. The matter then came before this court on appeal from their decision.—The case having been fully argued during the last sittings, their lordships, in giving judgment reversing the decision of the court below, held that an action for breach of promise of marriage came within the maxim that a personal action died with the person, and that the learned judge was, therefore, right in non-suiting the plaintiff. In arriving at this decision, however, they did not mean to say that the plaintiff in such an action would not be able to recover in the event of her showing special damage affecting property. Judgment reversed, with costs.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday, Arthur Gough surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of assaulting Ernest Craig, a police constable, while in the execution of his duty. He pleaded not guilty. Mr. Forrest Fulton, M.P., and Mr. Muir appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Corrie Grant defended.—Mr. Muir, in opening the case, stated that on January 22nd Police-constable Ernest Craig was on duty, with other officers, in Trafalgar-square, under the orders of Inspector Peters, for the purpose of preventing any speeches being made. Gough and another man, named Hicks, came into the square and marched about at the head of a very disorderly mob of persons. Gough tried to address the mob from the foot of Nelson's Column. They were told they would not be allowed to do so, and were requested to move away. They said they had come there to hold a meeting or to be locked up. The police did not feel inclined to favour them in either of these requests. Inspector Peters advised them to go away, but they made no reply. They then moved towards the north end of the square, where Hicks sat down on a seat. Gough essayed to address the mob, when the officer Craig turned his back to him with his face towards the crowd. Gough then, without a word of warning, struck him with a loaded stick on the top of his helmet, denting it and crushing it over his face. On his turning round Gough struck him a more violent blow, and crying out, "Go for it, boys," threw his stick in the air. Three or four constables witnessed the assault.—Evidence in support of the learned gentleman's statement was then given by the prosecutor and several of his brother officers.—For the defence, Alfred Hicks said the defendant and he sat down on a seat on the north side of Trafalgar-square. Both of them were pushed by the police, and he saw the defendant's stick in the air. He did not see Gough stand on the seat, and he was positive the accused did not strike the police.—Some evidence in corroboration having been given, the jury found the prisoner guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy on account of the excitement of the time, &c.—He was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

THE ZULU MARRIAGE—JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Stirling delivered judgment on Wednesday on the question of the validity of the marriage of the late Mr. Christopher Bethell, of the Cape Mounted Police, with Teepoo, a member of the Baralong tribe in South Africa. If the validity of the marriage was established, the child of Teepoo would be entitled to property worth about £300 a year. The case has already been reported in the People.—Mr. Justice Stirling said that Mr. Christopher Bethell left England for South Africa in 1878, and never returned, he being killed in an encounter with the Boers. As he was entitled to property from his grandfather, an inquiry was directed whether he was married. The chief clerk held the inquiry, and found that he had married according to Baralong rites a woman named Teepoo, by whom he had a child born ten days after his death. He also reported that polygamy was prevalent in the Baralong tribe. The question whether this constituted a legal marriage had been very ably argued before him. Mr. Bethell became acquainted with Montseco, the chief of the Baralongs, a semi-barbarous tribe, the members of which were allowed to have one great wife and several concubines of almost equal rank. Mr. Bethell stated to Montseco that he wanted a Baralong woman for his wife, and, in answer to the chief's inquiries, said he would marry her according to Baralong rites, and not in church. These rites consisted in sending the man to the woman, buck, ox, and cow to the mother of the girl, and were fulfilled by Mr. Bethell when, in 1883, he married Teepoo. He also ploughed the mother's garden, and according to Montseco, he was entitled to all the requirements of a Baralong marriage, and lived with Teepoo exclusively until the time of his death. In 1883, he signed a document directing Mr. Roland, in the event of his death, to sell his property, and buy cattle for the support of Teepoo and the child, if one was born, and expressed a wish that it should be sent to school, either in England or the colony, and enter the Army subsequently. During this time he kept up communication with his family, and received his income from the property, but did not mention his marriage with Teepoo. He only spoke of her as "that girl of mine." Polygamy was rife in the tribe, and was the union one that merely bore the name of marriage, or was it a union of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others for the term of their lives? It must be remembered that Mr. Bethell refused to marry Teepoo in church, although that could have been done, and there was an entire absence of any instance in which he recognised her as his wife to his friends. Moreover, Teepoo gave no evidence in the case, and the conclusion he came to was that the marriage was only a marriage in the Baralong sense, and was not valid. At the same time he hoped Mr. Bethell's relatives would make adequate provision for the child.

A Liberal Unionist Association has been formed for the borough of Chelsea, the president of which is Lord Barnwell.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

—Mrs. LEACH'S FAMILY DRESSMAKER.—In addition to its usual valuable contents, this popular publication, price 1s., contains 300 prize numbers, subtitled each header to a pair of gloves. Practical lessons on dressmaking, and a novel by the author of "Olive Varcoe."

OUR OMNIBUS.

THE POLITICIAN.

Lord Salisbury has taken the trouble to contradict the statement of a wild Irishman that he once described the Irish as "a lot of Hottentots, who ought to be ruled as such." I am authorised to give equally emphatic denial to certain other mendacities concocted by Hibernian imaginations. The Premier never said that he considered Mr. Parnell an honest patriot. Mr. Goschen never remarked that Sir William Harcourt appeared to him the very model of a consistent statesman. Lord Hartington never bore witness to the good manners of Dr. Tanner. Mr. W. H. Smith did not tell a friend, at the end of last session, that he looked upon Irish obstruction as a wholesome restriction on hasty legislation. Finally, it is not true that the Cabinet will shortly be augmented by the inclusion of Mr. Patrick Ford and a Gladstone bag full of dynamite.

The Russian authorities in Central Asia are said to have satisfied themselves that the new fortifications lately erected at Herat under English supervision do not possess much defensive value. That is as it may be. Our engineers believe that the fortress has been rendered impregnable to anything less than a regular siege. But what concern is this to the Russian Government? It protests that it has no intention of ever attacking Herat, and yet it sends spies there to ascertain the nature of the defences. Inconsistent, to say the least of it; much like the conduct of a burglar who quietly inspects during the daytime the fastenings of some house on which he intends to operate after nightfall.

Continental capitalists have quite enough Muscovite securities on hand, it appears. The latest effort to raise a fresh Russian loan has failed, like its forerunners, and the Finance Minister finds himself driven into a corner to furnish funds for the service of the exterior debt. There will be a pretty crash some day on the Neva—a crash which will ruin Russian credit for ever, and bring to eternal smash the German and other financiers who have been bolstering it up.

Lord Dufferin wins praises wherever he goes. The announcement of his resignation of the Indian Viceroyalty has elicited an almost unanimous expression of regret from all orders and conditions of men in our magnificent dependency. Carefully avoiding the sentimental attitudinising and the sickly self-advertising of Lord Ripon, he has done an immensity of good for the people of India, while, thanks to his energy and determination, the North-Western frontier has been made almost impregnable. A little bird whispers to me that the reason for his returning to England is a desire to enter the political arena as a Liberal Unionist champion.

Mr. Osborne Morgan has uttered an abundance of foolish things in his time, but even he never made a more asinine statement than that his party "have got rid of their weak and beggarly elements." The Liberal Unionists to whom he applied this term include Lord Hartington, Lord Selborne, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, Lord Derby, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Henry James, Mr. Courtney, and many other men of light and leading. And who do we see on the other side? Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Osborne Morgan, and Dr. Tanner! Weak and beggarly elements these are, with a vengeance. "Companions are odorous," quoth Mrs. Malaprop.

All will admit that it is the duty of every Government to promote temperance by all the means in its power. Nor will there be many to dispute the proposition that the inhabitants of these isles are too prone to the use of strong drinks. During recent years, a considerable improvement has taken place, but much still remains to be accomplished before we can aspire to the reputation of being a sober nation. All the same, it would be a most fatal proceeding to place it in the power of local majorities, as the teetotalers wish, to close all public-houses in their districts. That would be class legislation, with a vengeance, gravely inconveniencing those who do not possess wine-cellars, and not touching those who can administer to their own bibulous requirements. Such a tyrannous dictum would soon be found unacceptable, and I am glad to see that the Ministerial face is set against the invidious proposal.

Mr. Balfour may congratulate himself on being the best abused man, not merely of modern times, but of any age. Irish Secretaries have always been the recipients of abundant Billingsgate from Irish "patriots," but the present occupant of the office fairly beats record in that particular. In a speech delivered by Dr. Tanner at Cork the other day, I find the following pretty epithets applied to Mr. Balfour:—"Miserable bound," "bloody tyrant," "infamous creature," "Ananias the Second," "the greatest liar of modern times," "murderer."

It is a Separatist argument that since Lord Clanricarde does not institute legal proceedings for libel against those who have been defaming his character, he shows that he is afraid to appear in court. The assumption is logical enough on the face of it; but a correspondent of the Times pertinently asks whether Mr. Parnell and his colleagues have ever taken action against the leading journal for the far more serious charges it framed against them last autumn. If they are entitled to treat that tremendous indictment with contempt, why should Lord Clanricarde be considered guilty for doing the same in his own case?

WILL'AM OF CLOUDESLEE.

When I started for Warwick on Tuesday I did start, mind—three or four inches of snow lay at Slough. The sun at ten o'clock was telling on the white sheet. No information could be procured from the station officials except that the Warwick special would not run. If they had an opinion on racing's probability or otherwise it was in favour of the former. Between Slough and Reading the country was growing through its heavy mantle, or the mantle wasting—if you like that better—but the station-master at Reading (most able of officers) put at rest all doubt as to racing for the day. The meeting was postponed till Wednesday and Thursday. Judging by the thaw as far as I had gone I guessed that I might as well go on, to be ready for Wednesday, as go back. All the way to Oxford we found worse and worse; as a rule, the snow was a foot and a half deep and was still falling. Accordingly, I did there as I ought to have done at Reading, and returned to London, to find the meeting postponed till the 23rd and 24th.

This was an unfortunate commencement of racing, or attempt at racing for the week. I cannot say that Monday's sculling match between Wallace Ross and George Bubear was any better. On the way from London Bridge to Putney passengers by the steamer talked about 2 to 1 on Bubear. These odds were reduced when we lay off the dummy's location, and 4 to 4 taken about Ross. Very shortly Ross became favourite, and it was found that there was no money for the Englishman. At a few minutes after half past two the opponents were at Putney Aqueduct, but a start was delayed by Bubear's returning to his boathouse. Ross won choice of stations, and took the Surrey berth, which gave more shelter for the early part of the course. He looked a bit fine, and is not so muscular as he was a few years ago. Bubear seemed all right. All that need be said about the race is Ross got off with a half length start, was then followed by Bubear until the finish. The loser did not, at any time, nearly catch Ross, who was allowed to lead by half a dozen lengths at Craven Steps, and the performance was most discreditable.

Charles Carr challenged the winner before the race—that he would like a match

—but neither then accepted the invitation. Since each has offered to take the North countryman on.

It is right to state that Mr. Robert Strange is not concerned in Bubear's offer to Carr. That greatly-respected sportsman and Mr. Innes, who, unfortunately, found the money for Bubear against Ross, have cut all connection with Bubear.

After the sculling burlesque on the Thames, Ross, East, Bubear, Corcoran, Manning, and David Godwin appeared at Westminster in another ravestie of racing. This was in road-scullers, on a track specially devised, one would think, to bring competitors and their machines to grief. One of the so-called straights has a bend or crook at every few yards. It is a pity that the Aquarium Company could not make more suitable provision for giving a fair trial to what is probably a most excellent invention. Ross, who has had considerable practice at the game, did the best of the half dozen, but spills and other mishaps were frequently frequent, as was expected.

Hanlan has concluded to pay forfeit to Nelson for their engagement, in which the Canadian was given Nelson ten seconds in two miles for £200 a side. The ex-champion has signed articles with Peter Kemp for a race on the Parramatta course for £500 a side and the championship of the world.

I gather from Australian letters that Clifford, who was beaten by Peter Kemp in the so-called championship of the world match, was not quite fit as he might have been.

The Madison-square Gardens six days' go-as-you-please concluded on the 11th inst. with some very fine scores, if only they are genuine. One report says that the winner's share of the gate will be £1,200. Another puts the division of profits much lower, viz., Albert, who was credited with £214 miles, 4,800dols.; Herty, 582 miles, 3,000dols.; Guerrero, 546 miles, 1,000dols.

As I anticipated, Charly Rowell has challenged the winner for a six days' race in England or America, and offers to give or take £100 expenses to be paid if the race comes off in America, and to pay an opponent who travelled from that country.

Littlewood has challenged Scott and all others to a week's walk, fair heel and toe.

Hutchens, answering a challenge on behalf of Samuels, the aboriginal Australian, offers to race any man in England or America at 100 or 150 yards. This ought at least to draw Gent, but is hardly likely to induce Samuels's backer to send him to England.

For once in a way, a Sheffield handicap has fallen to a man who was not a very hot favourite in the final heat. There were two more fancied than A. Thompson, of Miles Platting, who won the Sheffield Shrovetide £100 Handicap.

John Roberts is out with some big challenges. First, he will accept £2,000 to £1,000 that he beats any man who may oppose him with a start of 10,000 in 20,000 at the spot stroke barred game.

The champion also invites a customer for £500 a side, the latter to be allowed to make 100 consecutive spot strokes, and Roberts to keep to spot stroke barred play.

A few days ago Mitchell advertised willingness to accept £150 to £100 and play any one, bar Roberts, 10,000 up, spot stroke barred. North wants to meet the Sheffielder on those terms.

Peall has quickly accepted the second challenge from Roberts, and will play him 12,000 even for £500 a side on the terms proposed.

Shaw-Shrewsbury's and Mr. G. F. Vernon's team combined to form an eleven to play United Australia in a match, commenced at Sydney on Friday. Details of the first day's play have already been given. On the Saturday and Monday rain prevented anything being done, but the game was greatly forwarded towards a conclusion on Tuesday.

The colonials' first innings was finished for 42. Tom Garrett alone made double figures, and he only just reached his 10. Lohmann had five wickets for 17 runs, and Peel five for 18. Our men, who had 71 to the good on the first innings, knocked up 137 in their second turn at batting. Shrewsbury scored 1; Stoddart, 17; Ulyett, 5; W. W. Read, 10; M. Read, 0; Peel, 3; Newham, 5; Lohmann, 12; Briggs, 0; Attewell, 7; Pilling, 5. At time, the colonials had lost five wickets or 47 runs. These were—Bannerman, 2; McDonnell, 6; Moses, 11; Jones, 13 (not out); Burton, 1; Turner, 12; Garrett, 1 (not out).

The game ended on Wednesday in a victory by 125 runs for our people. United Australia added 33 for their last five wickets. Blackham contributed 25 of this number. Lohmann took four wickets for 35 runs, and Peel four for 40.

With reference to the County Cricket Council's recommendation to the M.C.C., that body has appointed a sub-committee to go into the b w question. These are Lord Bessborough, Lord Lytton, C. E. Boyle, W. E. Denison, A. W. Eddle, V. E. Walker, A. J. Webb, and the treasurer and secretary of the M.C.C.

Howell and Rowe, the American champion cyclist, signed articles on Tuesday for three races, the winner of two to take the stakes, £100 a side. The first, at five miles, is to come off at the Belgrave Grounds, Leicester, on April 14th; the second, at one mile, to be run at Wolverhampton on April 28th; and the ten miles race at Coventry on May 12th.

Alec Roberts on Wednesday beat Alec Burns in their twelve rounds glove fight. Burns, a brother of the well-known Socialist, fought most pluckily, but is not quite clever enough for young Roberts.

Richard K. Fox, who was put on his trial in New York for abetting prize fighting, has been acquitted.

OLD IZAAK.

When I wrote last week, it seemed probable that we were going to be favoured with a spell of warmer weather, during which, as I told my readers, they might expect to again find the fish well on the feed. But the wish was father to the thought. Hope told, as usual, a very flattering tale, and the frost, snow, and east wind, again renders it a time of mental comfort and joy for doctors, and of misery and despair for anglers. Some enthusiasts may rise up early in the morning and return late at night to take rest even now, but as long as an east wind blows the fish will not feed. There is some consolation in the thought that the attempt has been made, but hardly enough, I think, to compensate for frost-bitten hands and feet, or for running the risk of spending two or three days in compulsory retirement, realising the delights attending on a violent cold or an attack of rheumatism.

On a bright frosty morning, when the sun is shining and the hour frost sparkles in the hedges, I have often found the pike feeding well, while the perch and chub on such a morning seem to enjoy a breakfast, but as a general rule it is but lost labour to fish when an easterly wind is blowing. There are good grounds for believing that the fish are greatly affected by a change in the temperature. When it has been very cold I have seen pike lying buried in the weeds in an almost torpid condition, and have stirred them from their retreat with a stick to see them return again to the same place. Other fish bury themselves in the mud—it may reasonably be supposed for warmth.

A strong and influential committee has been formed to carry out the arrangements in connection with the anglers' tournament, which will take place this year, probably on the 9th of June, in the lovely grounds of Orleans House, Twickenham. Enjoyable and successful as was

the last one in 1886, no efforts will be spared to make this even more so, and, having the advantage of the experience thus gained, the committee of management will no doubt succeed in doing this. I understand that the list of prizes to be offered will be a long and valuable one.

On Saturday afternoon last I found myself at the Agricultural Hall, looking over the exhibits of fishing tackle at the Sportsman's Exhibition, which are very numerous, and show that if the fish are increasing in wisdom, as some anglers say they are, human ingenuity is exerted to a considerable extent to render their knowledge of no avail. With the space at my command it is almost invidious for me to call attention to any particular object in such a large collection, but no angler could help devoting attention to Hardy's line of rods, and Messrs. Carter and Peck's exhibits show that they devote attention to endeavouring to supply the bottom fisherman with good articles at a cheap rate. I must, however, say that one idea impressed on my mind by my visit was that fishing tackle makers must imagine that anglers are generally millionaires, and only care for salmon and trout fishing. The reverse, however, is the case, and they would do well if they recognised this fact.

A large meeting of anglers took place on the 3rd inst. at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, presided over by Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., to hear a paper read by Mr. Crumpton on the desirability of amending the laws relating to fishing in English navigable rivers. The following resolution was passed:—"That, in view of recent riparian encroachments, this meeting considers it absolutely necessary that the ancient rights of the public to angle freely with rod and line from the footpath or boat in all English navigable rivers which are public highways, should be immediately confirmed by Parliamentary enactment; the exercise of such right being subject to restrictions legally made for the conservation of the rivers and preservation of the fisheries." A committee was also formed for the purpose of aiding any measures that may be introduced into Parliament or otherwise tending to secure the freedom of our English navigable rivers from riparian claims.

The lecturer, as I thought would be the case, based the claim of the right of fishing in navigable rivers by the public on the grant thereof made in Magna Charta. When alluding to the Mundella Act, he admitted that it was not a perfect measure, but believed that it would answer its purpose provided that the close time for pike and perch was extended to the 1st of August, and a standard fixed of minimum sizes of fish allowed to be taken from all public waters. This was the conclusion arrived at by the conference of anglers which took place last summer under the auspices of the Richmond Piscatorial Society.

"W." writes:—
I notice in last week's issue of "The People" a letter signed "H. Page," in which he refers to my letter in reference to the 8.30 a.m. trials from Kew Bridge station. Had your correspondent been with me by that train on Thursday, the 9th inst., he would have travelled with two large bags of rice, one of which was on the way to the station, the other to be sent to me. I mention this London, not the only place where fresh water fish is sold. I was in Birmingham, last October, and there saw for sale roach at 4d. a pound in prime condition, some of which were 1lb. each.

I, too, have read Mr. Page's letter and other correspondence bearing on this subject with considerable interest; but I would point out that the netmen have a perfect right to net the river below Kew Bridge and dispose of the fish which they obtain, provided they are sizeable. I do not think that the Thames above that place is netted, except at certain times of the year, when the Jews buy the fish at a high price; at other times the risk of detection and the consequent loss of valuable nets renders the game, to put it somewhat broadly, not worth the candle.

Mr. Simpson states:—
I was reading in "The People" that a roach weighing 1lb. 10.12 oz. was taken, which you seem to think is an unusual specimen. I have stuffed in my shop a roach taken near Datchett last summer, weighing nearly 3lb., which can be seen at any time you are this way.

My correspondent's specimen is a very good one, but the principal ground on which I called attention was that it was taken out of the tide-way.

I am obliged to Mr. Eggbrecht, a member of the New Albion Club, for the following letter:—

In your very useful article of Sunday last upon angling, you mention a catch taken at Wickham by one of the Richmond folk that weighed 1lb. 10.12 oz.

You state it is one of the largest ever taken in the tidal water. I have a roach, caught at Richmond from the bank on February 5th, 1886, weight 1lb. 10.12 oz. Cooper, of St. Luke's, stuffed it, and it now looks as well as the day he sent it home.

Another otter has, I am glad to say, been caught by Charles Hone at Staines, this time a bitch, weighing 13lb., and measuring 3ft. 6in. As showing the damage which the otters do to the fishing, one man at Shepperton has recently picked up two roach weighing 1lb. each, one of 2lb., and a barbel, measuring 2ft. 6in., all killed by them.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Mr. Arthur Robottom—whose handwriting I am glad to see again—sends me some interesting jottings about the fur market. The fall in prices he attributes to over-supply, an extraordinary number of white fox, beaver, and opossum skins having been imported this year. The last-named are frequently sent to Russia to be dressed, and returned for sale at our West-end shops as Russian skins. Another imposture is practised by retailers with Chinese goat skins, which are so manipulated as to pass muster for much more valuable pelts, more particularly for that of the black bear. It is in some measure due to this imitation business that the demand for real fur has slackened.

I find I must despatch several queries in one paragraph. To T. Johnson, who wants to know the best way of treating canaries that are moulting, my reply is, buy a treatise on the management of canaries and study its contents.

—A. Western, having clipped the wings of his jackdaw, fears that the feathers will grow again.

They certainly will, but the clipping can then be repeated; it is very little trouble.—C. Horn cannot

make sure whether his blackbird is a cock or a hen.

Sometimes it is very difficult to tell the sexes of birds. Judging from the description, I am inclined to think that the one in question is a cock, but without seeing it I cannot give a decided answer.

The death of Mr. Walsh, after editing the *Field* for thirty years, removes one who not only possessed exceptional knowledge of the animal kingdom, but had the gift of imparting his information to the world in a most pleasing and graceful style. He was especially strong on dogs and horses, on both of which he published works of standard authority which have run through numerous editions. It will not be easy to find a successor for him at the *Field* office, his all-round acquaintance with sport making him an invaluable man on the editorial throne.

Lord Fitzhardinge reports, I am glad to see, that numbers of petitions have been already received in support of Colonel Dawney's bill providing a close time for hares. It is to be hoped that this most useful and most necessary measure will become law during the present session. There is really no other way of saving poor puss from extermination. Already there is a marked diminution in the number of hares; so much so, that in some parts of the country it has become quite a rare thing to see one.

Perhaps among my readers there may be some one conversant with the practical details of glass making. So, I should much like to know whether aquaria of moderate size—say two feet by one foot—could not be cast all in one piece, thus doing away with the necessity for a metal framework. Not only would a much prettier

appearance be presented, but there would be no chance of leakage. And the cost—what would that be? The idea is my own, but, perhaps, like many another "happy thought," it may prove unworkable.

I have been sent a recipe for getting rid of worms in dogs by "E. J. S." who has kindly responded to Mr. Young's question. Fast the dog for twelve hours and then administer eight grains of aresia nut and two grains of santonine in a little milk, and two hours afterwards half an ounce of castor-oil. This is certain to clear the worms out entirely.

In the same manner Mr. Sutherlin is good enough to send a cure for "Pete's" cat, who had the mange.

Take one pennyworth of black sulphur and two ounces of lard, well mix,

and rub on the places. The cat will lick it off as far as she can, and will be cured.

A glue should be used for the purpose, and the dose should be repeated until the result is manifest.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Condition of London Theatres.

Lord Smart asked the Government whether there would be any objection to produce the report made by Captain Shaw in the year 1882 upon the condition of London theatres, and their probable safety from fire, the said report having been sent to the Home Secretary, and printed by the Metropolitan Board of Works "for the consideration of members of the board only."—Lord Macnamara said that since the report was presented many of the theatres had been closed, and to publish the report now would only create a false impression. All the theatres and music halls in the metropolis had been fully and efficiently inspected, and some places of amusement had been closed since 1882 because they were not found to be in a proper condition.—Lord Salisbrou said that the Home Secretary had been in communication with the chairman of the Board of Works on the subject, and thinking with the noble lord who had just spoken that the publication of the report might create a false impression, the report asked for would not be produced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bowles' Case.

Mr. HANSBURY asked what was the crime for which the convict Bowles, recently sentenced to death for an offence which, if committed, was murder, is now undergoing penal servitude for life.—Mr. MATTHEWS said the case was not one in which the sentence of death should be carried into execution; but if, on further inquiry, it was found that the prisoner was innocent he would be released. He was still making inquiries into the case.—Mr. HANSBURY gave notice to call attention to the present system of reviewing the sentences of judges in capital cases, and would move that, in the opinion of the House, they should be formally dealt with by a regularly constituted court of appeal.

The Address.

Mr. Balfour's Reply.

Mr. A. BALFOUR resumed the debate upon Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address. He said the right hon. gentleman who had concluded the debate last night on behalf of the Opposition had taunted him with not having risen immediately after Mr. O'Brien had sat down. The right hon. gentleman should have been aware that (Mr. Balfour) intended to speak on the last day of the debate, because it was desirable that he should speak at a time when he could make something like a general survey. (Ministerial cheers.) It he had risen at half past seven to follow the hon. member he would have been obliged to confine his remarks to replying to that speech, whereas his belief was that that speech, however eloquent and forcible it might have been, was not the only one delivered in the course of the debate which required a reply from him. Compared with the weekly assaults that he had received from United Ireland, the attack of Mr. O'Brien in his speech last night sunk into complete insignificance. His attack upon him and the Government, compared with the attacks daily made by his paper, bore the same relation, to quote the poet, "that water bears to wine, or the moonlight bears to sunlight." (Laughter.) Perhaps the severest remark Mr. W. O'Brien made was when he said that he (Mr. Balfour) was guilty of a spite against his political opponents—"Hear, hear," from the Parnellites)—which he would describe as feminine, if it were not that he thought it was a very poor compliment to the amiable sex referred to. But how could he regard that as a violent attack, when his palate was, so to speak, jaded—(laughter)—by having to consume daily a diet of this kind? He had been told that he lusted for slaughter with a eunuch-like imagination. (Laughter.) His "spite" had been described in these words: "He has a strange pleasure in mere purposeless human suffering—"Hear, hear" from Parnellite benches)—and that to his languid life it imparted a delicious excitement." Mr. John Morley appeared to attach very great importance to the assault made upon the Government by Mr. O'Brien. In his (Mr. Balfour's) opinion the value and importance of an attack depended, not upon its violence, but upon the quarter from which it came. (Ministerial cheers.) Whether to consider the attacks of Mr. O'Brien to be of a kind which required the instant attention suggested by Mr. Morley? Mr. O'Brien often attacked him. He had charged him with being one who administered a brutal Act in a brutal manner. But he (Mr. Balfour) was censured by finding that his newspaper said a few years ago that Mr. Trevelyan and Earl Spencer were the English administrators of a bloody and remorseless coercion. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. O'Brien had in various ways given the public to understand that he by no means approved of his (Mr. Balfour's) personal appearance. But he was again censured in finding that he said on the 19th April, 1884, that if nature had debarred to the Chief Secretary (the hon. baronet opposite) the resources of the skunk and cuttlefish, art had enabled him to supply them. (Laughter.) Mr. W. O'Brien's whole speech turned upon the argument that he was using the Crimes Act to attack his political opponents, but he was again censured by finding that on the 19th July, 1884, the same hon. gentleman said that for the sake of vengeance upon a political foe the superfine Liberal executive, filled with frenzy against the crimes of a desperate and starving peasantry, threw the broad shield of England to the last moment over the foulest human monster that the English rule in Ireland ever produced. (Ministerial cheers.) Whatever unsavoury parallel the hon. gentleman might have applied to himself (Mr. Balfour), he would never feel that more than justice had been done him when he recollects that the hon. member had compared the hon. baronet opposite (Sir George Trevelyan) to a hangman; that he had drawn a parallel between Mr. Gladstone and Judas Iscariot—(laughter)—and that for weeks together his newspaper had continued to insinuate, and more than insinuate, that the right hon. gentleman opposite (Sir George Trevelyan) and Lord Spencer had been engaged in a conspiracy to shield men who had been guilty of a horrid and unnameable crime. (Ministerial cheers.) He denied that the Act of 1882 created any new offence, and if any had been created it had been by the act of 1882. (Ministerial cheers.) As regarded interference with the inalienable rights of Englishmen and Irishmen, he pointed out that facts showed that his conduct in this respect compared favourably with that of his predecessors in office. (Cheers.) The member for North-East Cork (Mr. O'Brien) admitted that he had broken the law, and as he said he gloried in having done so, because he had saved tenants from evictions, frightening the Government out of their intention to persevere with the evictions.—At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Balfour was loudly cheered, and on Mr. Gladstone rising to reply a number of Conservative members left the house. Some of the Parnellites called out "Give it to the Tories," and one member exclaimed "Tory skunks!" The Ministerialists directed attention to Dr. Tanner, and Lord G. Hamilton made an appeal to the chair, and the Speaker responded by saying that if he knew who had used such unparliamentary language he would deal with him.—Mr. Gladstone, after giving an account of what had occurred at Mitchelstown, said it appeared most agents of the law were the breakers of the law, and described it as a cruel, wanton, and disgraceful bloodshed—(Irish cheers)—bloodshed which had no equal. He declined to accept the Government's statistics of Irish crime till the cases could be thoroughly investigated. The real object of the Crimes Act was to put down the National League and the "plan of campaign," but no attempt was made to disprove the allegation that the "plan of campaign" had been an entire success, and the National League was more flourishing than ever.

—A. B. B.—was charged at the Middlesex Sessions this week with having inflicted grievous bodily harm upon an infant named Charlotte Anne Thompson, of 15, Chancellor-street, Hammersmith, to which she pleaded that she was not guilty.—Mr. Colam, instructed by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, prosecuted, and stated that the prisoner and some other children who lodged in the same house were seated round the fire on December 16th last drinking broth, when a reply was made "Yes." She then put a large spoon red hot on the coke fire, and putting it into the infant's hand, clenched it. The child cried out, when the prisoner put it in again, and afterwards rubbed the nearly red hot spoon along the poor baby's arm. To excuse herself when she saw blisters raised she took the little child upstairs to its uncle, and told him it had fallen into the fire and burnt itself. This was disproved by the evidence.—Dr. Gabe, M.R.C.S., of Melksham-square, and a hospital surgeon, who were called, deposed that the burns were serious ones, and could not have been caused by accident.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—Sentence was postponed.

He appealed to the Government to consider, while they had a favourable opportunity, whether it was wise, whether it was politic, to continue in a course, which for 700 years was shown to be in error; or whether they would at last change and consent to finally legislate for Ireland, as they would for England and Scotland, in conformity with the constitutionally expressed wishes.—The debate was continued by Lord Hinckley Baver, Mr. Buxton, and Mr. J. Ramsay.—Mr. Goschen, amid cheers, wished to go to the heart of the question before the House. There was now a new departure, and the country would watch with interest the hand held out by Mr. Gladstone to the editor of *United Friend*. (Cheers.) They had seen that Mr. Gladstone had blessed the "plan of campaign." It was the latest recruits who belonged to the new school from which proceeded the attacks on the Government. The others could not endorse the now policy of alliance with the forces of disorder. (Cheers.) He proceeded to reprobate Mr. Gladstone's references to Mitchelstown, observing that the right hon. gentleman had made no allusion to the circumstances that led the police to fire. Why? Because it was only a policeman who was half beaten to death. (Cheers.) He said it was unworthy of Mr. Gladstone to put the case of Mitchelstown in the way he did, throwing the responsibility of the firing on the police. He accused Mr. Gladstone of suppressing the most important evidence, and went on to say that the Government would not admit that hon. members were to claim privileges as to the criminal process of arrest that were not shared by other members of the community. Mr. J. Morley contemplated the prospect of members setting an example of breaking the law and then sheltering themselves under the privileges of Parliament.

The House divided at 1:35:—
For the Amendment 229
Against 317

Majority 88

The House then adjourned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

West Southwark—Result.
The polling for the election of a Parliamentary representative for the West Division of the borough of Southwark, in the room of Mr. A. Cohen (G. L.), resigned, took place on Friday. The candidates were Mr. Augustus Beddoe (C.), who has twice unsuccessfully contested the seat, and Mr. Robert K. Causton (G. L.). The result of the poll was declared at about eleven o'clock as follows:—

Causton (G. L.) 3,632	Beddoe (C.) 2,444
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Majority 1,188	
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The results of the polling at the two previous elections were:—

1885. A. Cohen (L.) 2,851	Cohen (G.) 2,526
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A. Beddoe (C.) 2,611	Beddoe (C.) 2,453
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Majority 240	Majority 113
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Polling at Dundee—Result.

Polling for the vacancy at Dundee, caused by the resignation of Mr. Lacaita (G.), took place on Thursday, and the result was declared late at night as follows:—

Mr. Firth (G.) 7,856	
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General Daly (U.) 4,217	
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Majority 3,639	
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The following were the figures at the two last general elections:—

1885. C. C. Lacaita (L.) 8,281	E. Robertson (G.) 8,236
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E. Robertson (L.) 7,187	C. C. Lacaita (G.) 8,213
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A. Hay Moncur (C.) 6,279	De Courcy Nixon (U.) 3,546
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E. Jenkins (C.) 5,149	Gen. Sir H. Daly (U.) 3,345
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Majority 240	Majority 113
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Bristol (West).

Sir M. Hicks-Bass has issued his address, stating that a vacancy having occurred in the Presidency of the Board of Trade, the Premier had offered the post to him in the belief that his health was sufficiently restored to justify his undertaking that office, and feeling that, as a member of her Majesty's Government, he could more efficiently promote the success of those principles his constituents elected him to maintain, he felt it his duty to accept the post. He trusted to receive a fresh mark of his constituents' confidence to fill an office which might not appropriately be held by the representative of a great commercial city. The Gladstonian party will not oppose Sir Michael's re-election.

DONCASTER.—The Unionists are daily growing more confident of victory, and, indeed, reports all speak of the increased popularity of Mr. Fitzwilliam in the mining districts, which are the only strongholds of the Separatist party.

HE HADN'T SEEN "JUBEEY."

At Hammersmith Police Court on Thursday, Charles Scott, described as a jockey, was brought up on remand charged with fraud. There were other charges against the prisoner.—Alfred James Blake, a farrier, of Sheen-lane, Mortlake, said the prisoner, who was a stranger, came to his house on the 29th ult., and stated that he wanted a veterinary surgeon to examine two brood mares. He said he was Sir George Chetwynd's head coachman, and had eight horses coming to The Firs. The witness told him that he should be pleased to do his shoing. He said, "Very well, Mr. Blake, you shall." He invited him to have some whisky, and they had a long conversation about Sir George Chetwynd's horses. The prisoner said he had a little horse which had fallen on its knees, and he had to get it away from South Audley-street. He also said that he must take it to the slaughterer, as Sir George Chetwynd would not drive a horse with chip knees. The witness agreed to purchase the little horse, and the prisoner wrote an order for the delivery of it to him. It was described by the name of "Jubey," for which he was to give him £2. The prisoner went away, but returned, and asked him to let him have £1 on account of the horse, as he had to go to Waterloo to fetch two large boxes. He gave him the £1 on hearing that he was Sir George Chetwynd's coachman, and had a horse to sell. He went away, wishing him good night, but he did not see him again.—Mr. Paget: Have you seen "Jubey?" (Laughter.)—The Witness: No, I have not. To my surprise a neighbour was at the place after the same horse. (Laughter.)—After hearing the evidence in a third case, Mr. Paget granted another remand for a witness to prove that the prisoner was not Sir George Chetwynd's coachman, and had not a horse to sell.

DIABOLICAL CRUELTY OF A GIRL.

Hannah Barrett, about 13 years of age, was charged at the Middlesex Sessions this week with having inflicted grievous bodily harm upon an infant named Charlotte Anne Thompson, of 15, Chancellor-street, Hammersmith, to which she pleaded that she was not guilty.—Mr. Colam, instructed by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, prosecuted, and stated that the prisoner and some other children who lodged in the same house were seated round the fire on December 16th last drinking broth, when a reply was made "Yes." She then put a large spoon red hot on the coke fire, and putting it into the infant's hand, clenched it. The child cried out, when the prisoner put it in again, and afterwards rubbed the nearly red hot spoon along the poor baby's arm. To excuse herself when she saw blisters raised she took the little child upstairs to its uncle, and told him it had fallen into the fire and burnt itself. This was disproved by the evidence.—Dr. Gabe, M.R.C.S., of Melksham-square, and a hospital surgeon, who were called, deposed that the burns were serious ones, and could not have been caused by accident.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—Sentence was

postponed.

Sentence on the Mayor of Cork.

The hearing of the case against Alderman O'Brien, Mayor of Cork, for assaulting Sergeant Knox, of the city constabulary, and obstructing him in the discharge of his duty, was concluded this week. Evidence for the defence having been given by Mr. J. Horan, solicitor and city coroner, Mr. Atkins, town councillor, Alderman Maddon, ex-mayor, and Mr. M'Millon, the mayor was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, with out hard labour. The mayor was afterwards removed to gaol under a heavy police escort, and was loudly cheered. Some stone-throwing took place, and the police charged with their batons to disperse their assailants, who were chiefly lads.

Release of Mr. Lane, M.P.

Mr. Lane, M.P., was released on Tuesday from Tallaght Gaol, after having undergone a month's

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Conviction of Mr. Pyne, M.P.

The case against Mr. J. D. Pyne, M.P., for inciting to resist evictions was concluded at Kilmainham on Wednesday. District-inspector Penrose deplored to resistance being given to the sheriff and bailiffs at the eviction of a man named Shanahan, of Serahan. Mr. Strange, solicitor, in defending, characterised the evidence of the policemen as gross perjury. Mr. Anderson replied for the Crown. The court, after forty-five minutes' consultation, sentenced Mr. Pyne to three months' imprisonment, without hard labour. On behalf of the defendant notice of appeal was given, and he was liberated on bail. As he was leaving the court, however, he was rearrested on a charge arising out of another speech delivered by him at Clonmel some months ago. He was brought up at Clonmel on Thursday, and remanded for eight days, bail being refused.

Some Stone Throwing.

While Mr. Pyne was being escorted by a strong force of police from the gaol to the terminus of Waterford and Limerick Railway, en route to Clonmel Gaol, stones were thrown at the police. On reaching the terminus one of the stones struck Mr. Pyne on the head and cut him severely. Two constables, named Kirby and Foley, were also badly cut.

Mr. Gilhooley on Bail.

In the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, before Chief Justice Morris, Judges O'Brien, Johnson, and Murphy, Mr. Healy, M.P., applied to admit to bail Mr. Gilhooley, M.P., arrested in London, and committed for trial on the 2nd of March at Southwark Petty Sessions, on a charge under the *Crown*. A speech delivered by Mr. Blunt's arrival as a prisoner in Galway. The prisoners, on hearing the sentence, cheered for Mr. Blunt, shouted "To hell with Balfour," sang "God Save Ireland," and "Remember '98." Crowds outside and inside the court joined in the singing. Mr. O'Sullivan was sentenced to an additional week for saying he would do the same again. Captain Peal and Mr. Beckett were the magistrates.

A Priest Sent to Gaol.

The trial of the Rev. Daniel Stephens, C.C., for inciting people to take part in a criminal conspiracy, was concluded on Wednesday at Falcarragh. Evidence was given of a speech delivered by the defendant at meeting on January 1st, when Mr. Blaine went to the estate of Mr. O'Farrell to collect the rents under the "plan of campaign." The defendant addressed the court in a defiant tone, saying that it was a glorious tradition of the Irish priesthood to be found on the side of the weak. Mr. Ross, counsel for the prosecution, said the Crown was determined to pull down the banner of the "plan of campaign" wherever it was raised. Mr. Blunt's action against Mr. Blunt, a magistrate, has been continued in Dublin during the week, and some remarkable evidence as to boycotting has been elicited. On Thursday Edward Whelan, caretaker on Lord Clanricarde's property near Woodford, stated that at Christmas, 1886, his father became ill and he went to Father Coen and asked him to come and say mass, but he said he could not go against the people as the witness was boycotted. When his father died they had to bury him at five o'clock in the morning by the light of lamps. The funeral was attended by policemen and a few relatives. The witness and the police had to watch the grave for a month by night. The witness had been boycotted severely since. He was gaoled at when he went to chapel, and he ceased attending. He believed that if Mr. Blunt's meeting had been allowed it would have increased the feeling against him. Cross-examined, the witness said Father Coen came and saw his father before his death, and administered the last rites of the Church and afterwards said mass for him in the chapel. Evidence having been given as to several meetings at Woodford at which boycotting was advocated, Sergeant Courcy deposed to the murder of the bailiff Finlay in Derryrag Wood on the 3rd of March, 1886. He could not procure a coffin in Woodford. He went to Fathers Coen and Egan, but they would give no assistance. The people grimed and jeered as the funeral passed. Mrs. Finlay was boycotted after the murder, and could get no provisions, fuel, or light. The witness procured them for her, and brought them to her after dark. Sir Henry Burke sent her a load of turf, and the man who brought it was gaoled at by the neighbours. Mr. Lewis, of Ballingall House, also brought her a load of wood, and delivered it with bruises. It was half past ten, and most of the inhabitants were in bed; but the noise alarmed them, and as they came to the rescue the brutal assassins of the nuptial party took to their heels. Every attention was lavished on the unfortunate victims of this diabolical outrage, but the bridegroom is blind for life, and his face is a mass of wounds. The bride is also disfigured horribly, and it is feared that she too may lose her sight. The father, who was so cruelly beaten, will be confined to his room for a long time. Marie Miquel, the instigator of the attack, accuses the bridegroom of having seduced her.

VITRIOL ON THE WEDDING DAY.

A shameful outrage is reported by a Paris correspondent to have been perpetrated on Tuesday evening at Saint-Hilaire-du-Bois, situated in the neighbourhood of Narbonne. A young couple were walking home after the wedding festivities, when they were attacked suddenly by three men and a woman, who, darting out of a dark corner, began to belabour them soundly. All at once a cry of intense anguish was heard. The woman, Marie Miquel, had flung the contents of a bottle of vitriol in the bridegroom's face. The bride, who was also injured by the corrosive liquid, shrieked and cried with the pain, and soon the old father—one against four—fell to the ground covered with bruises. It was half past ten, and most of the inhabitants were in bed; but the noise alarmed them, and as they came to the rescue the brutal assassins of the nuptial party took to their heels. Every attention was lavished on the unfortunate victims of this diabolical outrage, but the bridegroom is blind for life, and his face is a mass of wounds. The bride is also disfigured horribly, and it is feared that she too may lose her sight. The father, who was so cruelly beaten, will be confined to his room for a long time. Marie Miquel, the instigator of the attack, accuses the bridegroom of having seduced her.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Queen's Bench Division.

(Before Justices Mathew and A. L. Smith.)

FERN v. NOARNS-EASRAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—This was an appeal by the defendants from the decision of the county court judge at Leeds, who entered judgment for the plaintiff, Mr. J. B. Firth, late member of Parliament for Chelsea, and now the Gladstonian candidate at Dunelm. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover the value of a portmanteau and its contents lost while the plaintiff with his wife were travelling by the defendants' railway last autumn from Hull to Leeds, when the portmanteau was missed. It contained, among other things, a quantity of manuscript of a new book written by Mrs. Firth, with photographs of scenes in Russia and other parts of the continent which the plaintiff and his wife had visited. On the arrival of the train at Leeds the luggage was deposited by the company's servants on the platform in the usual way. The carriage of the plaintiff's father-in-law was waiting for the travellers outside the station, and the plaintiff took with him, from a heap of luggage on the platform, two portmanteaus which he supposed to be his own. Finding, when he reached the residence of his friends, that one of the portmanteaus was not his, but that of a fellow-traveller, Mr. Maraden, he drove back to the station to find his own, but it was gone, having been stolen. He then brought an action against the railway company, and the county court judge entered judgment for him on the ground that in his opinion the portmanteau had been stolen before the expiration of a reasonable time within which the plaintiff might secure it after it was placed on the platform.—It was now argued on behalf of the defendants that there was no evidence on which the county court judge could so hold.—Mr. Justice Mathew was of the opinion that there was no such evidence, and that the appeal must be allowed.—Mr. Justice A. L. Smith concurred, and the appeal was allowed, but without costs.

Chancery Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Chitty.)

CODY v. SANER.—This action was first brought on in the long vacation, on a motion for an injunction to restrain Mr. Sanger from using the words "Wild West" or "Buffalo Bill" in connection with his circus entertainment. The injunction was granted till the trial of the action or further order, and the trial of the action now came on in the form of a short cause, the terms of a settlement of the action having been previously agreed to between the plaintiff and the defendant. These terms were:—"The plaintiffs, waiving their claim for an account of profits and/or damages, the defendant submits to a perpetual injunction restraining him from using the title 'Wild West' so as to induce the belief that the plaintiffs' entertainment called 'Wild West,' or any part thereof, is given or performed by or in connection with the defendant's circus, and also from using the title 'Buffalo Bill' in such a manner as to lead to the belief that the plaintiff, W. F. Cody, is performing in or connected with the defendant's circus: the defendant to pay the plaintiffs £100 as their agreed costs of action."

City Summons Court.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—Daniel Levy was summoned for throwing a quantity of orange refuse in the carriage-way in Mitre-street, Aldgate.—A constable deposed to seeing the defendant throw two bushels of orange refuse in the roadway in Mitre-street.—An inspector of the Commissioners of Sewers said carts were sent round as often as three times a day to collect the refuse, and yet a considerable quantity was thrown in the roadway. A small charge was made for collecting it. The practice was a very dangerous one, and numerous complaints had been received from persons living in the locality.—Sir Reginald Hanson said the residents of Mitre-street knew perfectly well that it was an offence.—Defendant said he was aware that it was so, but he did not willfully throw this refuse in the road.—The fact was that the box slipped off his head.—Sir Reginald Hanson fined the defendant 10s. and costs, or three days, and said he ought to have doubled the fine after the defence defendant had put forward and expected him to believe.

Mansion House.

TAKING HIS GIRL OUT FOR A RIDE.—A young man, named John Kirk, was brought up to answer several charges of stealing ponies and barrows from the Billingsgate Fish Market. Only three cases were gone into, but it appeared that in no less than seven cases the prisoner had stolen vehicles belonging to fish dealers in the suburbs of London, while their owners were engaged in purchasing fish in the market.—In one of the cases the prisoner appeared to have jumped into a barrow drawn by a pony and driven off to the Whitechapel-road, where he inquired of a man connected with the horse trade whether he knew any one who would purchase the pony, harness, and barrow, which he said belonged to his mother, who was tired of keeping the pony, and had determined to get rid of it. He was introduced to a customer, of whom he asked for 2s. for the lot which he eventually sold for £2 10s. Within a day or two he stole another pony and barrow, and this time he prevailed upon a girl named Warren, with whom he had been keeping company, to go with him for a nice ride into the forest. They appeared to have had a long ride in Epping Forest, and as they were returning they were met by a detective who had received information of the prisoner's movements, and the moment the prisoner saw the constable he jumped out of the barrow and succeeded in getting away for the time. The girl was taken into custody and locked up, a rather unpleasant finish to her day's outing. In another case, where the prisoner had stolen a pony and harness, the animal turned out to be very old, and consequently, not very saleable. The prisoner made short work of the matter by taking him to a horse slaughterer's, and selling the pony for five shillings. The prisoner, who seemed to treat the whole affair as a joke, was fully committed for trial upon three charges to the Central Criminal Court.

Guildhall.

TWO THIEVES AND A DRUNKEN MAN.—Mary Ross, 32, of 32, Collingwood-street, Cambridge Heath, described as a prostitute, and Emma Smith, who said she had no fixed abode, were charged with picking the pocket of Richard Stroud, a man who was drunk, in the Robin Hood public-house, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate.—Police-constable Sheppard stated that on Friday evening, about eleven o'clock, he saw the prisoners by Liverpool-street. Knowing them as convicted thieves, he watched them, and saw them stop a man by the Green Dragon public-house, and they all went in. The two prisoners came out, and witness followed them to Bishopsgate-street. The prisoner Smith went into another public-house, came out again, and went as far as the King's Arms, where they met a man named Stroud, who was drunk. They took the man into the King's Arms, and then into the Robin Hood public-house in Skinner-street. The two women had a glass of wine each at Stroud's expense. They were all sitting down in the bar. Witness was looking through the window and saw Ross's left hand in prosecutor's right-hand trouser's pocket. She pulled it out and then both prisoners ran out. Witness caught hold of Smith, and Ross escaped. Witness took her back to the public-house, and found Ross sitting beside the prosecutor again. When she saw him she dropped several coins. He (witness) got assistance, and conveyed the prisoners to the police station and charged them. A sovereign was found in the sawdust of the bar.—Richard Stroud said that he could not recollect anything that happened, as he was drunk. He felt in his pocket and found that his purse had gone.—Previous convictions were proved against Ross for felony, and also against Smith.—Mr. Alderman Whitehead said that the case against them was

clearly proved, and they would each have to go to prison for three months, with hard labour.

Bow-street.

POSTMAN, SOLDIER, AND WARDER.—Arthur Ballantine, 50, an auxiliary postman, employed at the Western District Post Office, who it was stated, had been fourteen years in the Army, twelve years in the police, and two and a half years a prison warden, was charged with stealing a test letter containing postal orders. Mr. W. W. Akhurst, of the Solicitors' Department, General Post Office, prosecuted.—In consequence of the loss of numerous letters on the prisoner's walk, a test letter containing four postal orders was made up by Frank Wood, a clerk in the confidential inquiry branch of the General Post Office, and handed to the prisoner to deliver in the usual course, but it was subsequently found that the prisoner had appropriated the orders. When questioned about the matter he admitted that he had cashed the orders and destroyed the letter.—In reply to the prisoner, it was stated that he was getting 10s. a week, but the whole of his time was not employed by the Post Office.—He was remanded.

Marlborough-street.

AN HOTEL THIEF—IMPUDENT FORGERY.—Phillip Pannett, aged 19, of Swansea, the youth who has pleaded guilty to a series of hotel robberies in London, whereby he obtained considerable sums of money, was charged with uttering a cheque for £100 on the National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street, on January 9th last.—Arthur Prader, clerk in the country department of the bank, deposed that on Saturday, the 7th of January, the prisoner handed him a cheque for £100, purporting to be signed by "W. S. Hume," and drawn upon the Cardiff branch of the bank. He said that he had written to the manager at Cardiff on the 31st December, asking him to advise the head office about paying his cheques in London, and that he must have the money on Monday. He (the witness) suggested further communication with the manager at Cardiff, and about half past twelve on Monday the prisoner again came and inquired if the necessary advice had been received. He was answered in the affirmative, and in reply to questions said his name was "W. S. Hume," and he wanted £100. He (the cashier) then filled up a special form of cheque and handed it to the prisoner, who at once signed it in Mr. Hume's name.—The prisoner, interposing, said that if the witness had not given him the information he should not have known how to proceed. He thought that great neglect of duty was shown by his not being given into custody at once, especially as he at first misspelt the name. He was, however, the person who received the £100.—Mr. Gill (for the prosecution): I hope you won't commence an action against us for neglect of duty. (Laughter).—Mr. William Schriber Hume, a solicitor, of Cardiff, deposed that he had an account at the National Provincial Bank; but the cheque produced was not signed by him, or by his authority. On the 7th January he was staying at the First Avenue Hotel, his cheque-book being in his bag, and on the 9th he missed five cheques from the book.—Evidence was then given as to Pannett occupying a room at the First Avenue Hotel, next to that of Mr. Hume, in the name of the Hon. "Hussey" Vivian, and to his saying to Sergeant Greets when the officers arrested him, "They caught me out in three lies when I did it. Don't you think they were neasleef?" He also added that the five sovereigns found upon him were part of the proceeds of the forgery.—The accused, who pleaded guilty to all the charges preferred against him, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Marylebone.

A GENERAL SERVANT IN SILK.—Annie Catchpole, 22, of Little Portland-street, Regent-street, was charged with stealing a silk dress, worth 22s., the property of Augusta Rodney, a maiden lady, residing at 38, Eastbourne-terrace, Paddington.—The evidence given showed that the prosecutrix till recently lodged at 52, Eastbourne-terrace, where the prisoner was general servant. At various times property was lost, and when the prisoner was spoken to about it she professed her ignorance of the matter. The prisoner left the service, and a few days ago the prosecutrix went to live at No. 33. In packing up she missed the silk dress, some bodices, and other things from her wardrobe, and when she spoke to Mr. Jones, the landlord, about the matter, he remembered having seen the prisoner in a silk dress when it was her Sunday out. Miss Rodney then saw the police, and from what she told Detective-servant Wright, of the F Division, and he and Detective-sergeant Thompson went to Little Portland-street on Friday night, and saw the prisoner wearing a silk dress with a graceful and well-arranged train. They told her she would be charged with stealing a silk dress, the description of which tallied closely with the one she was then wearing. She at once said, "It's mine, and I can prove that I bought it at Stowmarket seven or eight years ago, and brought it to London with me." In spite of her protest, she was arrested and charged with the theft. The prosecutrix and a friend of hers now both identified the dress, and pointed out that her (prosecutrix's) dressmaker's name and address were in the dress.—The prisoner still denied the charge, but Mr. Cooke said he did not believe her. She had not only been dishonest, but she had risked the reputation of her employer. He sentenced her to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Clerkenwell.

SAVAGE ASSAULT ON A DAUGHTER.—John Lark, 49, a carpenter, of Duranda-street, Islington, was charged with violently assaulting his daughter, Emma Lark, aged 13, by striking her on the head with a poker.—The complainant said her father came home at half past seven o'clock the previous evening, and, because the fire was out, took the poker from the fender and struck her on the head, inflicting a deep wound. He was sober at the time. Her mother died three years ago. The landlady of the house, Mrs. Poston, said she heard the child scream, and saw her run out of the prisoner's room, and sit on the stairs, holding her head, which was bleeding. The prisoner called the girl back into the room, and the complainant obeyed, and directly after that witness heard something thrown in the room, which broke against the wall, and complainant ran out again. The landlady added that the prisoner often ill-used his daughter. On one occasion she saw him dragging her round the room by the hair of her head.—A constable stated that he was called to the house soon after the girl was assaulted, when the prisoner, who had the same poker in his hand, threatened to strike him with it. Witness obtained the assistance of another constable and Lark was, after a struggle, taken into custody.—Dr. White said complainant's head was badly cut, the wound penetrating to the bone.—The prisoner said he lost his temper because there was no fire, as he had brought a brazier home to be cooked. There was no fire the night before Thursday night—when he went home.—Mr. Barstow sentenced Lark to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Thames.

ALLEGED CRUEL FRAUDS.—A barrister called to mind that, on Thursday, the 9th, a man named Pantlin was charged at that court with fraudulently obtaining money, amounting in most instances to £50 and £30, from individual persons, by inserting an advertisement in a daily newspaper for a trustworthy person to engage in certain duties, at a specified salary of 30s. or 35s. per week, and as a lot of money passed—between £50 and £100—he should require cash security. Being living in the bona fide of his representations, they parted with their money. After being paid for a week or two Pantlin was nowhere to be found, and the persons he had engaged were defrauded of their money. The learned counsel applied for warrants against Pantlin's wife and father-in-law for conspiring with Pantlin to defraud, but since then the Treasury, who pre-

secuted, had considered the case against Marion Pantlin and Elkins, the father-in-law, and thought it would be nothing more than attempting to obtain money by false and fraudulent pretences, although they were all concerned in the five cases.

—Mr. Lushington said what it really came to was that the parties were attempting to carry on a business as common cheats. He would grant summons against Pantlin's wife and the father-in-law.

A QUAKER CUSTOMER.—John Edwards, a smart-looking fellow, aged 22, described as a clerk, of no fixed residence, was charged on remand with assaulting Henry Rydale, a fireman on board the ship Port Jackson, lying in the Tilbury Docks, and stealing a suit of clothes, value £1 12s.—On Saturday afternoon, the 23rd ult., the prisoner persisted in following the prosecutor about St. George's-in-the-East, and although he gave 6d. on two occasions to get rid of his importunities, he was unable to do so. As the prosecutor was walking along Artichoke Hill to go on board his ship, which was then lying in London Docks, the prisoner struck him a violent blow, wrenched the parcel from his grasp, and made off with it down Chigwell Hill. He threw the parcel into a passing van, but, after proceeding a short distance, he took it out and escaped. At four o'clock on Thursday evening the prosecutor saw the prisoner in the Minories, pointed him out to Robert Wilson, 56, who took him into custody. On being charged he admitted the offence.—The constable alleged that he had been charged at the Mansion House with loitering for the purpose of committing a felony, and that a remand had been granted to ascertain his antecedents, but nothing was known against him.—Mr. Lushington sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

Worship-street.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—John Greiser, 18, described as a labourer, although the police said he did no work when out of prison, as charged with having attempted to steal a till from the shop of Edgar Atkins, newsagent, Old Bethnal Green-road.—It appeared from the evidence that on the previous afternoon the prisoner entered the shop, and asked Bertha Atkins, the prosecutor's daughter, for some small article, and she was obliged to go to the parlour door to call her father. In the few moments she was thus occupied, the prisoner took advantage of being left alone, to lean over the counter and draw out the till. The witness turned, and she said, saw the prisoner leaning over to the till. She called out loudly, and the prisoner then left the shop, but was pursued and taken back by the prosecutor. The till contained only 1s. worth of copper coin, and nothing was missed.—The prisoner, however, received a bad character from Police-court able 134 J, who proved several previous convictions, and said that the prisoner had recently served fifteen months' imprisonment from the sessions.—Mr. Bushby committed the prisoner to be again dealt with at the sessions.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.—Henry Parfitt, 37, a horse-keeper, living in Chalgrove-road, Hackney, was charged with having feloniously intermarried with Maria Green, his wife, Annie Maria Parfitt, being then and now alive.—The prisoner was, it appeared, charged by the second wife, who gave the same address in Chalgrove-road. She had gone through the form of marriage with the prisoner at a registry office at Great Yarmouth, and had lived in the belief that she was a wife with him since. Recently, however, she had received proof that he had a wife alive, and the constable in the case, 219 J, produced certificates of the two marriages. There was, however, no witness in attendance to identify the prisoner as the bridegroom of the first ceremony, and for production of the necessary evidence the prisoner, or the evidence of the constable only, was remanded.

Westminster.

POLLY TRIED THE MARK'S MOUTH.—A young woman, dressed in the most fashionable manner, who designated herself as "Polly Lewis," no occupation, of Edith Grove, Chelsea, was charged with being drunk and furiously driving a horse and gig in Fulham-road on Friday night.—The accused was asked whether her first name was Mary, but she said no, it was Polly. (Laughter).—Constable 329 B said at twenty minutes past eleven at night he saw the lady driving a horse attached to a gig at the rate of from fourteen to sixteen miles an hour. She lashed the horse with the end of the reins, and although witness shouted to her to stop she caused the animal to gallop over the road for at least 300 yards, and then she pulled up at a public-house. Two well-dressed men were with her, and when witness found that she was drunk and that he must take her into custody, they asked him to go and have a drink and "square" it.—Another constable gave corroborative evidence, and added that the prisoner informed him that she had lost her whip.—The defendant said the horse could not go the pace stated by the police; and he considered that she was far from being drunk.—For the defendant, Henry Till, cab proprietor, of 24, Malvern-road, Fulham, said he was out on Friday night with a friend who wanted to buy a horse. The gentleman desired to see how the mare could go, and "her lady" (the defendant) said she should like to take the reins, just to see "if she (the mare) had a nice mouth." (Laughter). She took the reins, with the result that the policemen took her. (Renewed laughter).—Mr. Partridge: And they say she was drunk.—The witness: It is quite untrue; although I will admit she had a drink.—Mr. Partridge fined her 40s., or a month's imprisonment.—The fine was immediately paid.

Lambeth.

AN ARTFUL BEGGAR.—A singular-looking man, who gave his age as 60, was charged on remand with begging in the public streets. The case was proved by a police officer. Joseph Bosley, mendicancy officer, now stated that the prisoner was a professional beggar and a very foul-mouthed man. He had been charged in nearly every police court in London for years past, and frequently imposed upon the magistrates by saying that he was sorry for what had taken place, and that he would go into the workhouse. He did on several occasions act up to this, but after remaining in the workhouse for a day or two took his discharge and recommenced begging.—Mr. Chance said he was quite satisfied that the prisoner was an artful old mendicant.—The prisoner asked his worship to send him to the union, and he would stop there.—Mr. Chance said that promise had been too often made by the prisoner, but broken. He sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

Southwark.

A DISTRESSFUL STORY OF MATRIMONIAL MISERY.—Alfred Bryant Calway, 40, painter, was charged before Mr. Sheil with violently assaulting his wife Clara by throwing her down a flight of stairs, also with assaulting Edwin Morley by striking him on the head with a piece of iron, at 9, Peas Tree-street, Waterloo-road.—Mr. Pissford, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner's wife, and gave a long history to the magistrate of systematic ill-treatment which he said his client had suffered for a series of years from her husband. In support of his statement he called the prosecutrix, who said she was married to prisoner in 1879, and three months afterwards he "broke out," lost his employment, and gave way to drink, as well as prisoner, by keeping a laundry. Her husband had been systematically cruel and neglectful, and her life with him was a continual misery. About eleven months ago he came home under the influence of drink, and because she refused to give him money, he knocked her about most unmercifully, blackening both her eyes and kicking her very severely, and had since assaulted her repeatedly.—On the 3rd inst. she gave him 2s. 6d. to fetch some mutton chops for dinner, he went out, spent the money, and returned drunk, and wanted more, which she refused to give him, whereupon he said he knew where to get it, and, going upstairs, he took the blankets off the bed for the

purpose of pawning them. She remonstrated with him, and he threw her down a flight of twenty stairs, but she succeeded in saving the blankets, and the prisoner then took up the tons and threw them at her, but she saved herself by ducking her head. He then picked up the poker, seized her by the throat, and said, "You —, I'll do for you!" Her brother, who assisted in the laundry, just then arrived, and her husband struck him with the poker on the back of his head, knocking him down senseless. Prisoner then began to smash up the furniture, which she said was the third he had broken up since their marriage.—The evidence of the prosecutrix was corroborated by her brother, who stated he still suffered from the effects of the blow he had received from the prisoner, who was a most violent and drunken fellow, and never contributed anything towards keeping the home.—In answer to Mr. Sheil, the prisoner said the rows were all caused through his wife's relations, who came to the place and wanted to do as they liked. Since the brother came to the place he wanted to be "cock of the walk," and there was no peace.—Mr. Sheil told him that did not justify him in assaulting his wife, and said he would have to go to prison for one month for each assault, and he would also grant the wife a separation order.

Hammersmith.

He COULDN'T TELL HOW HE GOT THERE.—Alice Dempster, who had his head bandaged, was charged with being drunk, and breaking a pane of glass at the house of William Hunter, house agent, of Shepherd's Bush-road.—Complainant said at half past three on Saturday morning he was aroused by a loud noise and the smashing of glass. He got up and raised an alarm by opening the window and calling "Police." He found the prisoner in charge and the window broken.—The prisoner: I am very sorry. I was never in a police court before.—Police-constable 358 T deposed that he was on duty in Shepherd's Bush-road, and heard the smashing of glass and the cry of "Police." He went to the house and found the prisoner in the area. He asked him what he was doing there, but he did not speak.—He found he was drunk. The window was broken.—Mr. Paget: Can you tell me how you got into the area?—Prisoner: I don't know how I got there. (Laughter).—It is quite a surprise to me as to you. (Laughter).—It was explained to the magistrate that the area was entered through a gate.—Mr. Paget supposed the prisoner fell into the area and broke the windows. He asked the prisoner if he was prepared to pay the damage.—The prisoner replied in the affirmative, but said he had not the money upon him.—He was then ordered to stand down for the money to be paid.

Croydon.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BANK CLERK.—William Gibbon Trenchard, a person of gentlemanly appearance, described as a bank clerk, of 16, Merton-road, Penzance, was charged on remand with attempting to assault Alice Norman, a girl between the age of 13 and 16 years.—The complainant stated that she would be 15 years of age next March, and lived with her mother at 4, Woodbine Grove, Penzance. On January 19th she was playing with some other girls near Penzance Station, when the prisoner came up and prevailed upon them with the offer of money to go home with him. They went and had supper in his bedroom. He did not assault witness, but he committed a variety of indecent acts, of which she gave the details.—In reply to Mr. Dennis,

THE DIVORCE COURT.

A Plea of Insanity.

WALTER V. WALTER.—**WALTER V. WALTER.**—This was a consolidated suit. In the first place the wife sought restitution of conjugal rights. In the second suit the husband sought a divorce on the ground of her adultery with some person unknown. To that she pleaded that she was of unsound mind at the time. The point had never before been raised.—Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Scarle), who appeared for Major Walter, said that there were various complicated issues raised upon the pleadings. Circumstances had come to the husband's knowledge that his wife, who had been living apart from her husband for three or four years, had a child of which he could not possibly be the father. In the year 1871 Major Walter married Miss Mary Urnstone, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Urnstone. Unfortunately, she was liable to periodical attacks of insanity, and upon some five occasions it had become necessary to place her under restraint. She became very violent, and at times was almost impossible to live in the house with her. There was a correspondence between her husband and the members of her family with respect to her, it being undesirable that she should return to her husband and children, seven of whom were living of the marriage, under the care of the father.

She Brought an Action

An arrangement was made by which an allowance was made to her. She afterwards put herself into the hands of a solicitor, who filed a petition against her husband on the ground of his cruelty, consisting of putting her under restraint; but all that Major Walter did was with the full consent of Colonel and Mrs. Urnstone and Dr. Blandford. That suit was withdrawn, but subsequently she filed a suit for restitution of conjugal rights. In the course of the suit application was made to the Court of Chancery in reference to the custody of the children, and, inquiries afterwards being made, it was ascertained that Mrs. Walter was insane. She filed an affidavit absolutely denouncing this, but it was found out that this was perfectly true. The child was born in April, 1871, so at the time passing as "Mrs. Scott," but who the father was could not be ascertained, so he could not be made a co-respondent. Major Walter thereupon filed a suit for a divorce. To that she pleaded that she was of unsound mind at the time, but there could be no question that she had committed adultery, although she said that she was not responsible for her actions. The learned counsel then proceeded to refer to the legal aspect of the case, urging that in all the circumstances the husband was entitled to the relief which he prayed. He, however, said that there was no law to guide him, as the point had never before been raised.—Mr. Justice Butt said that there was a law upon every point, but the difficulty was to know what the law was. (Laughter).—Mr. Inderwick said he ought to have remarked that there was no declaration of law on the subject. He referred to M'Naughten's case, which went to the House of Lords (that man having shot Mr. Drummond, Sir Robert Peel's secretary), in which the late Lord Chief Justice made a remarkable speech on the distinction between

Crime and Insanity.

Reference was also made to the Mordaunt case and to some authorities in America, in which there was a diversity of opinion.—Major Frederick Walter, the petitioner, deposed that he married in August, 1871, Miss Mary Grace Urnstone in India. There were seven children of the marriage. In 1877 she was confined in a private asylum at Hammersmith, where she remained for six weeks. At the end of 1878 she was confined at an asylum at Brighton for a short time. After she recovered they went to Bermuda. In 1881 he was appointed adjutant to the Devonshire Volunteers. In August, 1882, she was confined at Wonford Asylum, Exeter. She left there and went to Ransgate, but in November of that year she returned to Wonford. In the month of September, 1883, she was discharged as cured by the lunacy commissioners. She afterwards went to Dr. Phillips, at the Samatorium at Virginia Water. From that time down to the present she had not been under restraint. The witness proceeded to bear out the opening statement of counsel, and identified his wife's signature in the book containing a registry of births. The name of the father was not given, but that of the mother was entered as "Grace Mary Walter."—George Joshua Fear, registrar of births, &c., at Kennington, gave evidence as to a lady calling upon him for the purpose of registering the birth of a child. She wished her maiden name to be entered, but he said he could not allow that as she was a married woman. He understood that she was living apart from her husband. She told him that the child was not hers.—Mr. Inderwick, Q.C.: Did she say anything as to the father?—Witness: She said she did not know.—Mr. Swan, in practice in the Camberwell-road, deposed as to attending Mrs. Scott in her confinement, at 73, Warner-road, Camberwell. Afterwards she told him that she was the wife of Major Walter. She told him that the child was not her husband's, and that, having led a gay life, she did not know who the father was.—The jury found that at the time Mrs. Walter committed adultery she was not insane.—His lordship, in granting a decree nisi, said that he entirely concurred in the verdict.—Upon application it was stated that Major Walter would make some provision for his wife, and he was granted the custody of the seven children of the marriage.

She Liked the Lieutenant Best.

STOCKLEY V. STOCKLEY AND BARBER.—This was the petition of Major John Taylor Stockley, formerly paymaster of the 4th King's Own Regiment, for the dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the respondent, Lieutenant John H. Blumber Barber, a brother officer, against whom damages were claimed. Answers were filed denying the charge, and the respondent pleaded misconduct on the part of her husband conducive to her adultery (if any).—Major Stockley, the petitioner, examined by Mr. Deane, deposed that he was married to the respondent on December 6th, 1878. She was 21 at that time, and he was ten years older. There was one child of the marriage born on February 8th, 1882. He was appointed paymaster of the 4th King's Own Regiment, and went to India with his wife at the latter part of 1882 to fulfil his duties. They went to Poonah, where she made the acquaintance of Lieutenant Barber. About the middle of June, 1884, she had a sunstroke.—Did you notice at Poonah that your wife had an attraction for Lieutenant Barber?—Yes, and there was unpleasantry between us in consequence. A dancing partner Lieutenant Barber monopolised her attention. After that her manner changed towards witness. In the early part of 1886 he had occasion to come to England, and his wife refused to accompany him at first, but after the intervention of Colonel Le Touche, a magistrate at Poonah, she consented. She had said that witness wanted to murder her, and wished also to put her into a lunatic asylum. He promised upon their return to England that they would live apart. Sometimes she was affected in the head owing to the sunstroke, in consequence of which she became very excited. They left India on March 12th, 1886, and arrived at Portsmouth on April 5th. He was now staff paymaster at Maidstone Barracks.

He Broke His Word.

Subsequently he got possession of a telegram from Lieutenant Barber, which was intended for his wife, making an appointment. In the course of their visit to London she stayed at another hotel. Upon one occasion he traced her to the Continental Hotel, and he went there with her brother, Mr. Gabbett. He found his wife and Lieutenant Barber together in a private room. Subsequently Lieutenant Barber made a written promise, on his word of honour as "an officer and

a gentleman," not to have any communication, direct or indirect, by letter or otherwise, with Mrs. Stockley for six months. Witness had repeatedly asked her to live with him again, but he always refused.—Did you receive a letter from your wife in these terms:—"I write for the last time. I leave you for ever. You can set yourself free. We could never have come together again. I am living with Mr. Barber as his wife. I asked him to come with me. He did not in any way influence me." Did you receive that letter? I did.—Have you in any way treated your wife with unkindness or neglect? Never.—Or thrown her into the society of Lieutenant Barber? No; I have not. I did all I could to prevent it.—Evidence was then given that at the Star Hotel, Datchet, the respondent and the co-respondent lived together as man and wife.—In regard to this case there was no defence, but Mr. Hayford, Q.C., who called no witness, addressed the jury in mitigation of damages.—The jury, after a brief consultation, found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £800.—Mr. Justice Butt granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the child, and upon application directed that the damages be paid to the petitioner.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A QUARTERMASTER AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Portsmouth coroner resumed his inquiry on Thursday into the death of Wallace Eugene Croodice, late quartermaster of H.M.S. Croodice, who was drowned in the harbour under suspicious circumstances on the 5th inst. Several other witnesses gave evidence, but no further information could be obtained as to how the deceased got into the water. The coroner, in summing up, said there was no evidence that the deceased had met his death through violence, although there was a mystery surrounding the case. On the other hand, it was feasible that the deceased accidentally fell into the water. He praised the conduct of the seaman Griffiths, who, in spite of the dark night and strong tide, made a heroic attempt to save the deceased.—The jury returned an open verdict of found drowned, and recommended Griffiths for the Royal Humane Society's medal.

A PIN IN A BUN—CAUTION TO BAKERS.

A singular case came before Mr. Arthur Powell, judge of the Greenwich County Court on Thursday. A widow, named Harriett Attwood, of 32, Selcroft-road, East Greenwich, sued Robert Charles Vohmann, of 11, High-street, Deptford, baker, for damages, medical attendance, and loss of time caused by a pin sticking in her throat.—Plaintiff stated that she went to the defendant's shop and purchased a bath bun. It was not put in a bag, and she was eating it in the street. When she had eaten half of it she felt something stick in her throat, and at once went to a house close by and asked for a drink of water. After obtaining it the pain became intense, and she went to Dr. Tabb, who, after trying various experiments for nearly an hour, succeeded in getting a pin out. She had suffered severely through it.—Mr. Moss submitted that there was no case of negligence, and called defendant and his man, who swore that no pins went near the bakery.—The judge said the pin might have got into the flour. Of course it was an unfortunate accident for both parties, but he must give a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

AN ARCHDEACON BREAKING STONES.

A number of the unemployed in Sheffield have been engaged by the highway committee at the corporation stoneway, and these men are mainly cutlery artisans who complain that they have suffered severely from the work. Archdeacon Blakeney, D.D., the vicar of Sheffield, accompanied by the Rev. F. W. Goodwyn, vicar of Sharrow (where the unemployed marched in procession to worship last Sunday), proceeded to the stoneway to see for himself the nature of the work. Having watched the men for some time he asked to be permitted to try his hand at the task, and Mr. Goodwyn and himself set to work at stone-breaking. The men ceased their work to watch the archdeacon and his brother clergymen, their verdict being that "the archdeacon framed well" one of them undertaking to give him a "character" if he required it. The archdeacon and Mr. Goodwyn afterwards joined the men at dinner at the Wostenholme Hall. The archdeacon told them that if possible his sympathies had been quickened by what he saw in the stone-breaking yard. It touched his heart to see some of their hands blistered and bleeding from the nature of the work in which they were engaged, though he rejoiced to see their willingness to accept any honest labour to provide for their wives and children, although some of them could only earn about 8d. a day. He had "tasted" it a little, and he found it hard work; but he was encouraged by the man he was assisting promising him "a good character." He would be proud to possess such a document, and would have it framed and put up in his study. He encouraged them to persevere, and hoped the time would soon arrive when the men would find employment at their respective trades.

A LANDLORD ASSAULTING HIS LODGER.

In the Westminster County Court on Thursday, before Judge Bayley and a jury, the action of Quickstall v. Sheldrick was disposed of. The plaintiff was described as a German gentleman, who, when in London, lived at Marlborough Mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster, and he claimed of the defendant, who is the housekeeper of the Mansions, damages for assault.—Plaintiff's case was that on the 2nd of December he was going to complain to his landlord of the undignified treatment he had received at the hands of the defendant's wife, when he was met at the foot of the stairs by the defendant, who struck him a violent blow on the head, knocking him down, and breaking one of the small bones in his ankle, in consequence of which he was confined to his room for a month.—Cross-examined: He considered he was a mild-mannered man, and it was not true that he was in the habit of flourishing sticks in people's faces. The dispute with the housekeeper's wife was about her delay in getting his meals.—Mr. Wrackinson: Now, did you not when Mrs. Sheldrick came into the room present yourself to her in a state of complete nakedness.—Plaintiff: No, certainly not. I had just come from the City. Do you think I walk about the City naked? (Laughter).—In reply to further questions, plaintiff said that by profession he was a promoter. It was true he owed the defendant £17 17s. 7d. for meals supplied to him whilst he lodged at Marlborough Mansions.

Sarah King, chambermaid at Marlborough Mansions, said plaintiff never behaved indecently to her, and she never saw him behave improperly towards Mrs. Sheldrick.—Mrs. Sheldrick gave details of the alleged indecent behaviour.—James Sheldrick, the defendant, said he had struck the defendant, but it was in self-defence.—The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, with costs.

The post of Director-general of the Medical Department of the Navy has been conferred on Inspector-general James N. Dick, C.B.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND NEURALGIA.

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Price, 5s. 6d. Wood states publicly in his "Chlorodyne" that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the "Times," July 1st, 1884.

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known to Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Effectually cures Coughs, and most other too often fatal disease.

Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague, &c.

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CAUTION.—None remains without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp.

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 21, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d.

£1. M.—Thanks. Unavoidably held over.

A DRINK, A FIGHT, AND A FEARFUL FIRE.

A party of Hungarians, near Hazleton, in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, got drunk in a small house. A fight began, a lamp was overturned, and the house was set on fire, seven men, two women, and one infant being burned to death. Six persons severely injured by the flames escaped by jumping from the windows.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for general or special errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same must reach the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Those subsequently received will be answered the following week. Whenever the return of the MS. is desired it must be accompanied by a stamp and addressed envelope, otherwise it will be destroyed. Whenever payment is required contributions they must be so marked, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix.

A CONSTANT READER OF "THE PEOPLE."—If you rot an affiliation order during your spinsterhood, it holds equally good now that you are married. If you did not do so it is now too late.

T. E. BOURNE.—Declined with thanks. Will be returned if a stamped addressed envelope is forwarded at once.

GARRETT.—He would have to prove to the guardians that he is quite unable to contribute anything; unless he made that clear they would have the law on their side in demanding a contribution.

X. Y. Z.—It is a case for arbitration or for a law court. Without having all the evidence on both sides, it would be most unsafe to express any opinion.

EXTRAVAGANZA.—Consult the London Directory; it can be seen at any district post office.

PATENT.—Go to the Posts Office, where all necessary information can be obtained. It would occupy too much space in this column to set forth the entire operandi.

A. HICH.—There is no account of missing persons at Somerset House or anywhere else, so far as we know.

X. E. X.—It cannot be done in England. We are not acquainted with the Channel Islands law on the subject.

BUTCH.—The salary must be paid, unless A became incapacitated through his own fault.

W. SMITH.—Unless he makes up the lapsed time, he renders himself liable to imprisonment for three months.

F. R. MORSE.—Mr. Henry Neville exacted the part of Charon across at the Adelphi in 1879.

VICAR OF SANDY.—There is no cause for either the habit or the disfigurement. You will probably grow out of the former, and, then, perhaps, you may fit back again. There are not a few of your sex who would give a good deal to be able to blush prettily.

MARSH.—The parties concerned must move the Chancery Division of the High Court to take action against the recalcitrant executor.

A CONSTANT READER.—The daughters are not chargeable, nor the grandchildren.

DR. BROWN.—The verdict "Tommy Atkins" for a soldier owed its origin to the same name being used in the form of directions for signing accounts by men unable to write. It stands thus:—Thomas Atkins X, his mark.

ANSWER.—Of course you can sue for the debt. Your offer does not invalidate the creditor's claim. Is eighteen pence worth going to law about?

HANCO.—Any elementary book on music will give you full information.

L. BERNEY.—About 120 tons, we believe.

J. H. BELL.—Ask some dyer; we are not acquainted with the mystery of that trade.

AN IMPOSED CRIME.—We think you are mistaken; they probably entered the workshop at first, but were afterwards granted out-door relief. In any case you are answerable for part of their maintenance.

SIMPLICITAS.—The husband appears to have a valid claim to the whole estate, the marriage having been solemnised before the Married Women's Property Act came into operation. He should make formal application at once to the executors.

M. G. GORDON.—We do not know the name of the publisher, but your bookseller would, no doubt, obtain the work.

LILIAN.—The agreement can bear any date at the option of the contracting parties, but its provisions will only come into force from and after that date.

J. H.—Assisted passages are not granted to Sydney, we believe. Apply at the Immigration Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, where you may possibly be put in the way of working your passage out.

A. B.—TEVER.—In the amount being over £50, you could not sue in a county court. The company has a right to demand the amount of the policy as it may have been endorsed to some creditor during the deceased's lifetime.

ANSWER.—The last occasion was in 1877; the next will be in 1923.

R. A. WALKER.—As you apparently have no security to offer—the prospective earnings are not a negotiable security—you can only obtain the loan as a personal obligation. Try among your friends. No money-lending office would care to do such risky business.

E. E.—Her goods are protected by the Married Woman's Property Act, and if the husband sues her after due notice and damage, he will be entitled to an action for restitution of the amount.

BETSY BLOSSOM.—We have never heard of the charity you mention, and imagine that it must be some little local affair of the almshouse sort.

W. S. M. BEACHE.—No salary is attached to the position of Premier, that not being an office of State, but merely an honorary position as head of the Government.

B. J. PALMER.—A poor girl is in abeyance when—being left to her female as well as male—the holder of it dies leaving no sons, but more than one daughter. There being no provision for the wife of the deceased, co-heiresses are to be borne by more than one person, none of them being entitled to the inheritance when the rights of the co-heiresses become again vested in a descendant of one of them.

A. J.—WILLIAM.—The father is not only responsible for payment of all arrears, but has rendered himself liable to severe punishment by tainting with the magistrate's order.

L. W.—ASSISTANT.—The dealer had no justification whatever for substituting a different instrument for the one you purchased. Take a high hand with him, and threaten him with legal proceedings unless he reduces the price. His conduct is a gross violation of trust.

J. W.—WILLIAM.—The question of maintenance would largely depend on whether the wife's rations were ever given up to live apart. The custody of the child belongs to the father, and it is abdicated by the mother the law can be brought to bear upon her.

J. T. SOLOMON.—The cutting appears to be quite out of date. It is also against our rule to insert letters which have previously appeared in other papers.

T. S.—The servant is entitled to receive wages unless discharged.

L. MONTS.—The policy comes into the deceased's personal estate, and is distributable in accordance with his will.

POSSUM.—It was an uncivil proceeding, but scarcely amounts to libel.

H. COULIN.—Sometime it is, and sometimes it is not; everything depends upon the surrounding circumstances.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

A fund for the Lewis crofters is being raised in Glasgow.

A great university in Chicago is promised by one of the city's millionaires.

Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to Birmingham is fixed for the 25th of March.

Large icebergs have recently been passed in the Atlantic.

The bonus which Messrs. Bass and Co. have given to their employees amounts to £12,000.

The Right Rev. W. Walsham How, D.D., Bishop of Suffragan of Bedford, has been appointed to the bishopric of Wakefield.

The will of the late Lord Wolverton has been proved. The value of the personal estate only is set down at £1,820,338 9s. 6d.

Mr. Blaine has notified his withdrawal from his candidature for the Presidency of the United States.

The Boundary Commissioners have not decided to recast the counties on the lines of the existing poor-law unions.

There were shipped 6,000,000 bushels of wheat from Manitoba and the North-west up to the end of January.

The high price of the license, \$1,000, is materially reducing the number of liquor saloons in St. Paul.

The religious condition of South London was seriously considered this week at a Camberwell conference of clergy and laity.

The Lord Mayor has nominated Mr. Alfred James Newton, of 8, Leadenhall-street, as one of the sheriffs for next year.

At Clerkenwell Police Court, George Mason has been committed for trial on the charge of having stabbed his wife in the face with a dinner knife.

North Carolina is a state without cities. Wilmington, its largest town, has only 19,000 people; Raleigh, 13,000; Charlotte, 9,000; and Asheville, 8,000.

The jubilee sixpences are scarcer even than was thought; £1.3d. is being offered for them by advertisement now, and twice that can be got by those who bargain for it.

At the Abbeyleix Petty Sessions, Captain Despard, secretary to the Queen's county grand jury, was fined £10 for shooting game without having the necessary license for so doing.

The first ferry steamer of a new line, which it is hoped will be running between Greenwich and Millwall in a couple of months, was launched on Monday.

Instructions have been given by the Czar for the appointment of commission with a view to the remodelling of the laws affecting the alliances of members of the Imperial family.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Alice Middleton, 19, of Rotherham, who is charged with having murdered her eight-months' old child.

A man named Patrick Campbell, a stucco plasterer, was seen to fall from his seat during divine service at St. Augustine's Church, Droylsden, on Sunday, and when lifted up he was found to be dead.

An old woman of 69, named Jane Whittaker, had been allowed leave of absence from Clitheroe Workhouse to visit her friends in the town. Her body was afterwards found in a brook in which the water was only a few inches deep.

The Rev. F. Staunton, rector of Staunton, Notts, was journeying from London when he was suddenly taken ill at Grantham. He was removed to the George Hotel, but died almost immediately.

The snow slides on the Canadian Pacific have caused great loss of life. At Palliston Station, British Columbia, of twelve unfortunate fellows caught in a slide, only one was dug out alive, and he afterwards succumbed.

The populace of Amita City, Louisville, were so aroused by the crime of Benjamin Edwards, a negro, who had criminally assaulted a white girl, that, rescuing him from gaol, they expeditiously lynched him.

At Birmingham, James Street has been remanded on a charge of stealing £117 from a widow named Mary Few. Prosecutrix lived the life of a recluse and miser. Her house was broken into, and the thief discovered £117 in gold and silver concealed in an iron pot hanging in the pantry.

The body of a Joigny watchmaker has been found in terribly mutilated fragments on the banks of the Yonne. It is now surmised that the unfortunate fellow was enticed by a woman to the bank of the river and there murdered and cut to pieces.

The Scotch town of Larkhall possesses a 111 years old veteran. Michael Smith was born at Auchincrugan; and he was married in his 42nd year—in 1818. Eleven children were born, the eldest of whom would have been sixty-nine years of age had he been alive.

At Leeds, George Alfred Poyzer, schoolmaster, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having forged receipts upon the Yorkshire Penny Bank, by which means he had defrauded the bank to the extent of £400. Poyzer fainted on hearing the sentence.

In the Queen's Bench Division a rule nisi has been granted calling upon the Rev. J. H. Rose and eight other gentlemen to show by what authority they exercise the office of commissioners under the Public Libraries Act for the parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell.

Mr. H. L. Ellington, who has been several times examined on the charge, again appeared this week at the Mansion House, charged with having conspired with another person to defraud his partner, Mr. J. T. Aldred. The Lord Mayor said the prosecution had failed to make out their case, and dismissed the summons.

The action in the Probate and Divorce Division of Robinson and Leveson v. Robinson and Wright, regarding probate of the will of the late Miss Mary Buddeell, was concluded this week, and an arrangement was entered into that a verdict for plaintiffs should be taken, each party paying their own costs.

The case of the Rev. Niblock Stuart, who was charged with mutilating a book at the British Museum, came before the magistrate at Bow-street this week. Mr. Stuart did not appear, and it was stated that he was in such a depressed condition of mind that he was scarcely responsible for his actions. A fine of £5 was imposed.

A prize fight of a desperate character took place on Monday at Whittemore Wood, in the neighbourhood of Congleton, between a well-known character of that place called "Warby," and Guy, a native of Bradley Green, for the sum of £25. Guy proved victorious, and left his opponent disabled after two-rounds.

Intelligence received at Ottawa from Victoria, British Columbia, states that in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Humphrey had charged the Hon. R. Dunsmuir, the Premier, with treason against Queen Victoria, on the ground that he was aiming at the annexation of Vancouver Island to the United States, and moved for the appointment of a Royal commission to investigate the matter.

Joe Thompson, a negro, was under sentence of death at Tahlequah, Indian territory. But he managed to break out of gaol, and sought refuge with another death-sentenced convict who had escaped. The sheriff surrounded their hiding-place, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the death of six of the attacking party and one of the refugees. The other is still at large.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and two colleagues, who had been recently released from imprisonment in Ireland, arrived at Euston-square on Monday.

A large number of members of Gladstonian Radical and Home Rule clubs of the metropolis assembled and escorted them through the streets to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held and an address was presented. In the evening the

same gentlemen were entertained at dinner at the Criterion.

North Wales means to send a silver wedding present to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The demand for sailors at San Francisco is reported in excess of the supply.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday.

Neison Cardwell, a coloured man, died in Greensboro, N.C., recently from the effects of a spider bite on the neck.

A house being built opposite the Agricultural Hall, Islington, fell on Tuesday, burying four workmen in the ruins. All were seriously injured.

Owen Martin was sentenced to twelve months and his wife to six months' imprisonment at the Belfast Police Court for harbouring deserters from the Army and inciting others to desert.

The Kennington Cycling Club has changed its London headquarters from the Cock tavern, Kennington-road, to the Pilgrim tavern, Upper Kennington-lane, S.E.

Joseph Moccio, an Italian barber, residing in New York, wanted to leave the city. His wife, however, refused to accompany him. Exasperated, he shot and killed her at the house of her parents.

The Rev. Benjamin Wood, pastor of a Baptist Chapel at Bradford, suddenly fell dead whilst giving out a hymn at a prayer meeting on Monday night.

Prince Napoleon has been asked by M. Paul de Cassagnac to order his son Louis to leave the Italian Army, on the ground that Italy is being openly organised against France.

George Beasley, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life sixteen years ago in connection with murder at Spennymoor, has been granted a free pardon.

At Leeds Assizes, three men found guilty of robbing with violence Alfred Bellwood, a master corn miller, were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, and ordered to receive twenty lashes with the "cat."

Edward Lannigan, a labourer, has been remanded at Jarrow Police Court on a charge of wounding his father, Patrick Lannigan, by thrusting his forefinger through his cheek, in addition to striking and kicking him.

A spark from a cigar dropped into a can of blasting powder which four men were dividing in a boarding-house in Galitzin, Penna. An explosion occurred, the house being demolished and two of the quartet being fatally injured.

After nearly seventy years' service in the Inland Revenue Department, Mr. R. Adair has retired. Sixty years since he was appointed distributor of stamps in the Maryport district, and he has held office without intermission until a few days since.

The borrowing by the Acton Local Board of £21,000 for the purchase and laying out of twenty-five acres on the Uxbridge-road in Acton Vale for a public recreation-ground has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

A deputation waited on the West Ham Town Council on Tuesday and expressed their concurrence in the action taken by Mr. Baggaley, the stipendiary magistrate, in the case of Annie Cordale, who was arrested by Constable Bloy.

Towards the building fund of the Great Northern Central Hospital the Worshipful Company of Salters have given £100, and to the maintenance fund the Company of Leather-sellers have contributed £21.

Frank Farrow, a driver in the employ of the London General Omnibus Company, has been fined by the magistrate at Westminster for abusing a conductor who had refused to pay him "extra" money out of the fares.

At Liverpool a verdict of accidental death has been returned in the case of a football player whose throat came into violent contact with the elbow of another player, death resulting after an operation.

A most determined attempt at suicide is reported from Paris. The victim is a young eccentric named Dolat, who was being conducted to the examining magistrate in the Palais de Justice. He stabbed himself five times with a penknife, with the result that he now lies in a very critical state.

Tom Walsh, Tom Kelly, and August Weir have just been given a practical evidence of the severity of the New Jersey liquor laws. They—having no license—sold tickets for beer, and then delivered single bottles to their customers in exchange for the checks. They have had to pay about \$1,000 for this little experiment.

The Exchequer returns from the 1st of April, 1887, to the 11th of February, 1888, show the receipts to have been £74,632,642; expenditure, £73,803,139; and balances, £5,825,972. In the corresponding period of last year the receipts were £75,436,825; expenditure, £76,627,961; and balances, £3,983,333.

The Anglo-French Naval Commission for the New Hebrides was signed at Paris on the 26th of January. The commission will consist of a president and two British and two French naval officers, and they will take what action they think necessary for the protection of life and property in the event of its safety being menaced.

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The Constitutional Club Habitation of the Primrose League held a banquet at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday. Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., was in the chair, and among the principal speakers were the Judge Advocate-general (Mr. Marriott), Sir James Ferguson, Mr. Norris, M.P., and Sir George Chubb.

Prince Oscar of Sweden visited the Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home at the West India Docks on Monday, and in formally opening the building said a sincere feeling of gratitude prevailed in his country towards those who started so useful a work and who continued to labour for its success.

A serious accident has occurred on board H.M.S. Curlew, of Palma, Majorca, while engaged in Whitehead torpedo practice. The torpedo was charged when the screw propeller of the missile suddenly started revolving, and severely mutilated the hands of the torpedo inspector and the leading torpedo seaman who were working for its success.

In the Court of Arches this week, Lord Penzance had before him the case of Beddoe v. Hawkes, brought by the secretary of the Bishop of Hereford against the rector of the second portion of the parish of Pontesbury, near Shrewsbury, for administering water instead of wine at the Sacrament on Whit Sunday, May 29th, 1887. Lord Penzance admonished the respondent, and gave costs against him.

At Penrith Police Court, Charles Isgar, manager of the Central Club, was fined £20, with the option of one month's imprisonment, for selling beer without a license. The defendant kept a "club," and a police inspector said that a hundred people were drinking there on Sunday night.

The liquor traffic in the Congo State is for the future, a Brussels telegram states, to be carried on under the conditions of a recent Royal decree. Licenses will be issued in order to prevent abuses. A sum of 2,000fr. will have to be paid yearly for every license, and 5,000fr. for every vessel which carries on the traffic outside of the permanent factories.

When the colonial estimates were discussed in the French Chamber the credit of 20,000,000fr. was asked for Tonquin was rejected by an even vote of 236 against 236. M. Tirard, the Premier, said that if the vote meant that Tonquin must be abandoned the Government could not accept it, and he asked that a credit of 19,800,000fr. might be voted, and this was carried by 264 to 236 votes.

Judgment has been given in the Court of Appeal as to whether Messrs. Cook and Co., of Friday-street, Cheapside, were entitled to require the New River Company to supply their premises with water by meter. Mr. Justice Kekewich had held in the affirmative; but their lords decided that this could only apply to water supplied for working-lift, and not for such as was over two-tenths of a pound.

The Chicago youth is a charming lad. A mysterious light on a sidewalk attracted the attention of two policemen, and, on prospecting they discovered a small entrance to a cave in the ground. Soon they were in a spacious room, but at the door a thirteen-year-old revolver-armed lad challenged them. They, however, managed to secure him. A number of revolvers hung about the papered walls, and they soon found that this was the rendezvous of a gang of youths who had been the perpetrators of several robberies.

The owner of some houses in Barnsbury was summoned to the Clerkenwell Police Court by the vestry of St. Mary, Islington, for allowing an offensive and dangerous drain to exist. The drainage was connected with an old combined drain at the back of the houses, in which there is now a stoppage. The vestry required a connection to be made with a new sewer in the front, which the defendant declined to make at his own expense. The magistrate said it seemed that the vestry wished to establish the principle that house-owners must drain into as many sewers as the vestry constructed. He dismissed the

case. The terrible tragedy drove the unfortunate girl mad.

Lord Salisbury has arranged to visit North Wales during Easter week.

A fire, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Edwards, 50, occurred late on Monday night at 45, Hampstead-road, Harrow-road.

Religious riots have occurred in Syria between Christians and Mussulmans. Several lives were lost.

The Porpoise, which is to take the place of the Wasp, recently lost on the China Station, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

Two young fishermen, who left Bray with a companion on Tuesday for Wicklow Bay, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat, which was upset by a squall.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Thursday at the half-yearly award of commissions and distribution of prizes to gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy.

Orders were received at Sheerness on Thursday, directing H.M.S. Hearty to be despatched to the North Sea senior officers' ship of the fleet protecting the fisheries.

Vice-admiral J. K. Baird has been appointed to the command of the Channel Squadron, and will be succeeded in the office of superintendent of Naval Reserves by Rear-admiral Tryon.

Mr. Seaman has been elected Common Councillor for the Ward of Billingsgate in the place of Mr. Deputy Bell, deceased. The polling was—for Mr. Seaman, 123; Mr. O'Dell, 108.

At Woolwich Police Court, Mr. John Blythe, head master of Powis-street Board Schools, was fined 40s. and 2s. costs, on Tuesday, for assaulting one of the pupils, a boy 12 years of age.

A woman named Sweetman has been remanded at Liverpool on a charge of cruelty to four children with whom she was found begging on a bitterly cold night; one of the children having, it was discovered, a completely paralysed arm.

At the Liverpool Police Court, Captain Thomas Bigden, of the steamship Empress, has been fined £10 and costs for breach of Plimsoll's Act in unlawfully carrying deck cargo on a voyage from Galveston within the prohibited winter season.

Russian intrigue is reported to have commenced its work in the Balkan Peninsula, and the worst mischief is brewing at Constantinople.

Sir John Eldon Gorst, M.P., Under-secretary of State for India, was installed Worshipful Master of the Drury Lane Lodge of Freemasons on Tuesday evening, in succession to Mr. Augustus Harris.

A captain of the Salvation Army, named Maslin, belonging to Chatham, has gone mad through religious excitement. He believes he is the Saviour. He was removed to the asylum, and on his way was so violent that he had to be held by four or five men and bound with ropes.

Her Majesty's ship Stork, four guns, has been commissioned in the Medway with a crew from Sheerness Royal Naval Barracks, for service on the Australian Station, where she is to be employed on surveying duty in place of the Lark, which has been condemned as unfit for further service.

Nearly 200 gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College have just been appointed to second lieutenancies in the cavalry and line, having passed the necessary examinations in tact.

The Registrar-general's return of mortality for the week ended the 11th inst. shows that the London death-rate stood at 22·8 per thousand, and that the deaths from measles, scarlet fever, and whooping-cough had declined.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday. A brief discussion took place on the returns of rents in Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday. A Police Blunder—Nothing More. Mr. PARNELL called attention to the arrest of Mr. O'Brien when leaving the House on Friday last, and moved a resolution declaring it to be a breach of the privileges of the House. Admitting that the hon. member had been arrested in mistake for Mr. Gilhooley, he contended that it was a mistake that ought not to have been made, and asked the House to take steps which would prevent such an occurrence in future.—Mr. MACKENZIE confessed that it was impossible to defend the unfortunate and regrettable mistake which had been made, and for which the chief commissioner of police had already tendered a most complete apology to the hon. member concerned. In the name of the force and of the Government, the right hon. gentleman also offered his sincere apologies, and expressed great regret for what had occurred.—Sir W. HARROUPT urged that the dignity of the House required that inquiry should be made as to how this transaction came to occur, and what precautions should be taken to prevent its recurrence. For that purpose the matter ought, in accordance with precedent, to be referred to the Select Committee on Privileges, which was appointed at the commencement of every session.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that, the arrest having been made by mistake in pursuance of a warrant under the criminal law, no question of privilege was involved. He therefore moved an amendment regretting the indignity offered to Mr. O'Brien, but declaring it unnecessary to proceed further in the matter, as it arose through mistake on the part of a police constable.—Sir C. RUSSELL, on the other hand, maintained that a breach of privilege had been committed, and argued that in order to secure an accurate statement of the circumstances and a permanent and authentic record of the transaction, it ought to be referred to the Committee on Privileges.—Mr. BRAILAWSON, referring to the surrounding of the House by a body of detectives instructed to arrest members, declared that he felt ashamed that the House of Commons should put itself in a lower position than any of the Parliamentary assemblies in Europe, where precautions were taken to avoid such being offered to the members.—Sir H. AMES held that although the matter might be one for inquiry, and even for censure, it was no sense one of privilege. To refer it to the Committee on Privileges would be to assert a right on the part of members of the House which they did not possess.—Mr. P. O'BRIEN again narrated the circumstances of his arrest. Mr. GLADSTONE asserted that the intention of Sir H. James—who, he said, had out-herded the Government—denied the right of privilege to members of Parliament together. As the Government had not denied a breach of privilege, and high legal authorities had asserted it, the question ought to go to the Committee on Privileges, to ascertain whether there had been a breach of privilege or not, and consider whether any or what action should be taken thereupon, and what measures should be adopted to prevent such occurrences in future.—Mr. PARNELL protested not only against the arrest of Mr. O'Brien, but against the manner in which it had been made; and in particular he denounced the conversion of the police attending the House into a body of spies.—In the course of further discussion, Mr. W. H. SMITH denied that the Government had given instructions to the police to the discharge of their duties.—Eventually, Mr. J. MORLEY moved, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. PARNELL, that the circumstances attending the arrest of Mr. P. O'Brien should be referred to the Committee on Privileges. This was negatived on a division by 246 to 151, and the Attorney-general's motion was then adjourned.

COMMONS—Wednesday.**The Address.**

Mr. J. ELLIS resumed the debate on the Address, speaking in support of Mr. Parnell's amendment.—Colonel KING-HARVEY declared that there was no branch of the league where there was not a secretary or some officer who was making money out of it. Even small farmers asked him that it was idle fellows who formerly had scarcely a coat on their backs, and had never done a stroke of work, had, since the league started, tall hats and good coats, and walked about enjoying themselves. He proceeded to refer to local government in Ireland. In more than one-half of the unions in the south-west the boards of guardians were practically bankrupt. The guardians spent their time in discussing politics and condemning the Government, while the poor were neglected. Were these the people to whom they should give local self-government, and who should be conciliated? He said, keep those people in order, teach them what the first principles of honour and duty were, and let the law be obeyed. If the Government continued in their present course, he believed God would bless their efforts, and Ireland would become a happy and prosperous nation.—Mr. H. GLADSTONE said that all the landlords to whom the "plan of campaign" was applied, except one, had given in, though they had at their back the armed forces of the Crown to support their legal rights. He accused the Government of having broken solemn pledges with reference to local government in Ireland.—Sir W. BARTLETT believed that the country thoroughly approved of the course pursued by the Government, and, if an appeal to the constituencies were made, would return them with an increased majority. The whole evidence with regard to the state of Ireland showed the necessity of a firm and determined Government, and the House owed a debt of gratitude to the Chief Secretary for the courage and determination with which he had enforced the law.—On the motion of Mr. W. O'Brien, the debate was again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

Lord Mount-Edgecombe brought up her Majesty's reply to the Address.

The Bishop of CARLISLE moved the second reading of the Cathedral Churches Bill.—The bill was read a second time.

The Law of Distress Amendment Bill.

Lord HESSECKELT moved the second reading of the Law of Distress Amendment Bill. The principal object of the bill was to give the same privilege of exemption from distress on bedding or tools as in the case of an execution under the County Court Act. It also provided for proper bailiffs being appointed under similar conditions as under the Agricultural Holdings Act.—Lord BRAMWELL urged that some provisions should be introduced into the bill so as to deal with tenants who persisted in living in premises without having any goods to be distrained upon.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said he thought the bill would be a valuable addition to legislation, especially in view of the distress which prevailed.—The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

The Murder of Mr. McNeill. The Marquis of SALISBURY stated, in answer to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOPE, that the French Government were still making active inquiries into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. McNeill at Boulogne, and that his Majesty's Government had expressed to them their great anxiety that every measure should be taken to discover the murderer, if murderer there was.—The Lord CHANCELLOR informed Mr. ELLERBOROUGH that it was not intended to make any change in the existing arrangements in reference to the duties of the Public Prosecutor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

No Foreign Entanglements.

Sir J. FOUSSOUX stated, in answer to Mr. BUCHHERE, that this country was under no engagement to Italy or Austria pledging the military action—which he explained, included naval action—of this country, except such as were given to the House. In accordance with uniform precedent, he declined to produce any correspondence that had passed with regard to the present condition of affairs on the continent.

Government and the Distress.

Mr. W. H. SMITH informed Mr. H. VINCENT that the main causes of the existing distress and want of employment were well known, and the initiation of an inquiry by Royal Commission or Select Committee might have the reverse effect of that intended. The Government would carefully consider whether anything could or ought to be done, he was glad to say that there were many signs of improvement in trade and increase of employment, which the Government hoped would materially lessen the evils referred to.

The Sweating System.

In reply to another question, Mr. W. H. SMITH said that some time ago the Home Secretary instructed the chief inspector of factories to make a general inquiry into the system at the East-end of London, with the aid of inspectors from other districts. The report of the chief inspector was highly expected, and it was hoped would materially assist the Government in deciding whether anything could be done in the way of legislation.

The Debate on the Address.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address was resumed by Sir G. VELLYAN, who claimed for his own policy under the Act of 1882 that it had reduced crime in six months by 7 per cent., against the 26 per cent. diminution claimed by the Chief Secretary, maintained that the Crimes Act had created 12 crimes, but admitted that crime had diminished, which, however, he attributed to the progress of last year postponing evictions, and could not be governed by coercion, nor by coercion. It could only be governed by the sympathy and confidence of the people.—Colonel SAUNDERS, to illustrate Sir G. VELLYAN's change of opinion, read a series of extracts from his former speeches, and, referring to Mr. PARNELL's comparison of Mr. FOWLER'S

administration to a blow from the paw of the British lion and Mr. Balfour's to the scratching of a cat, reminded Irish members that Mr. HEALY, speaking of Sir George's policy, had said it was no shame to be held down by a lion, but no man should be controlled by a rat. He cited a number of cases to show the tyrannical action of the National League in reference to land grabbing and boycotting, and adverted to Mr. GLADSTONE'S Nottingham speech and his reiteration of his charge against Colonel DODDING under a threat of legal proceedings, he hoped the right hon. gentleman, if he inscribed "Remember Mitchelstown" on one side of his flag, would inscribe on the other "Remember DODDING." We were confronted with a party which had done the worst thing a party could do. The majority of the House was not a party majority, but a patriotic majority, and Mr. GLADSTONE had failed in his policy because he had found himself confronted with men who loved their country more than their party.—Mr. LASOURCERAN charged the Government with not only having used the Coercion Act in a harsh and mischievous manner, but with perverting it to uses for which it was never intended.

—Sir C. RUSSELL explained that Mr. GLADSTONE had agreed to omit from the republication of his Nottingham speech the reference to Colonel DODDING and to apologise for it before there was any threat of legal proceedings.—Mr. T. W. RUSSELL argued that the figure of the Chief Secretary as to the diminution of crime still held the field. The Liberals had had the Government of Ireland in their hands for forty years, and they had filled it with incapable from stem to stern. The cleansing of NAAMAN, the Syrian, was as nothing to the operation that had recently been performed on the Liberal party. He honoured the Chief Secretary for having refused, when carrying out the Act, to inquire whether a man was a member of Parliament or not.—The debate was adjourned.

COMMONS—Wednesday.**The Address.**

Mr. J. ELLIS resumed the debate on the Address, speaking in support of Mr. Parnell's amendment.—Colonel KING-HARVEY declared that there was not a secretary or some officer who was making money out of it. Even small farmers asked him that it was idle fellows who formerly had scarcely a coat on their backs, and had never done a stroke of work, had, since the league started, tall hats and good coats, and walked about enjoying themselves. He proceeded to refer to local government in Ireland. In more than one-half of the unions in the south-west the boards of guardians were practically bankrupt. The guardians spent their time in discussing politics and condemning the Government, while the poor were neglected. Were these the people to whom they should give local self-government, and who should be conciliated? He said, keep those people in order, teach them what the first principles of honour and duty were, and let the law be obeyed. If the Government had three voices—one in Parliament, one in Ireland, and another in America—and those who wanted to get at the real springs of the movement must hear the voice on American platforms. He thought the fact that Mr. William O'Brien admitted having recommended tenantry to resist rents by force was a justification of his sentence; and he assured the Chief Secretary of the loyal support of the Liberal Unionists in the maintenance of law and order in Ireland.—Mr. H. GARDNER supported, and Mr. DR. LIZZI opposed the amendment.—Mr. EVELYN said he should vote for Mr. Parnell's amendment, as he wanted to get rid of this coercive Government. He had to confess that he regretted having voted for coercion.—After some remarks from Professor STUART, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL denied Mr. Parnell's allegations that there was an understanding, bargain, or arrangement between the Conservatives or some members of the Irish party that the Crimes Act should not be renewed, in 1885; and he quoted a letter from Mr. PARNELL, dated July, 1885, which stated that there was not a single word of truth in the alleged alliance between the Conservative and Irish parties. He maintained that the Irish Executive were only dealing with crime, and that the operation of the Crimes Act was diminishing the power of the National League.—Mr. JOHN MORLEY supported the amendment, and the debate was adjourned.

Metropolitan Board of Works.

Lord R. CHURCHILL moved for a Royal Commission, with power to take evidence on oath, to inquire into and report upon "the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and into the irregularities which are alleged to have taken place in connection therewith." He mentioned several of the allegations recently made in the London press against the Board of Works, and contended that the people of London demanded this inquiry, the enormous majority of the metropolitan members were in favour of it, and the entire press of the metropolis clamoured for it. With such a body of public opinion, which was practically unanimous on the matter, the House of Commons and the Government had, he thought, really only one duty to perform—viz., to grant an independent, genuine, and thorough inquiry.—Mr. MATTHEWS, on behalf of the Government, assented to the motion.—Mr. WEBSTER defended the Board of Works.—Mr. BROADHURST moved an amendment extending the inquiry to the transactions of the London vestries and district boards, if necessary.—After some remarks from Colonel HUGHES and Mr. TATTON-BECKETT in defence of the Board of Works, Mr. Broadhurst's amendment was rejected by 130 against 39, and the motion was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

The Safety of Theatres.

The HOME SECRETARY, in answer to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOPE, said the Government had now

under consideration a bill for securing the greater structural safety of theatres in London and the provinces, and they proposed to introduce the bill this session.

The Law of Distress Amendment Bill.

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Rabies in Dogs.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in reply to Viscount CURZON, said that if the Privy Council required further powers to enable them to deal with rabies in dogs they would ask for them. The total number of deaths from hydrophobia in England and Wales in 1885, was sixty of which twenty-seven occurred in London. In 1886 the number of deaths was twenty-six, of which nine were in London, but he could not give the number for England and Wales.

Foreigners in Government Employment.

Mr. NORMAN asked the Postmaster-General if he would state the number of men employed in the Government Electrical Factory at Holloway, and what was the proportion of foreign workmen engaged there.—Mr. BAILEY said there were 130 men employed at the factory, of whom thirty were foreigners. During the past two years only two new foreigners had been engaged. It was a fact that the officer in charge of the factory had been absent on account of ill-health for the past twelve months.

Sunday Postal Labour.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL, in answer to Mr. CHANNING, said that he had not completed the inquiries he had thought it necessary to make relative to the services affected by the recommendations of the Committee on Sunday Postal Labour, and until he had full information he could not say what steps he would take.

England and the European Alliances.

Mr. LABOUCHERE asked whether any despatches were received in the course of last year from her Majesty's ambassador at Berlin suggesting that this country should give certain pledges or assurances to Italy, in order to induce that Power to enter into an alliance with Germany and Austria, or with either of those Powers.—Sir J. FOUCOURT had already stated, in reply to the hon. member, that he must decline to produce any correspondence between her Majesty's Government and foreign Powers with regard to the present position of affairs; and he thought the House would recognise that it would be very unwise at present to do so.—Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Address on the subject.

The American Fisheries Treaty.

Mr. GOURLAY asked what progress had been made by the Fishery Commissioners, now sitting at Washington, towards an amicable adjustment of the Anglo-American fisheries disputes.—Sir G. PARNELL's comparison of Mr. FOWLER'S

administration to a blow from the paw of the British lion and Mr. Balfour's to the scratching of a cat, reminded Irish members that Mr. HEALY, speaking of Sir George's policy, had said it was no shame to be held down by a lion, but no man should be controlled by a rat. He cited a number of cases to show the tyrannical action of the National League in reference to land grabbing and boycotting, and adverted to Mr. GLADSTONE'S Nottingham speech and his reiteration of his charge against Colonel DODDING under a threat of legal proceedings, he hoped the right hon. gentleman, if he inscribed "Remember Mitchelstown" on one side of his flag,

Naval Fines.

ADMIRAL MAYNE asked whether the large reduction which had been made in the Navy Estimates for the ensuing year had enabled him to overcome the "financial difficulties" which he experienced last year in obtaining from the Treasury the proceeds of naval mutes, fines, unclaimed prize money, unclaimed deceased men's estates, and the sale of slush, in order that this money, properly belonging to the Royal Navy, may be used for the carrying out of the scheme of pensions to the widows of seamen and Marines, as recommended by the Duke of Edinburgh's committee.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said that no final decision had been come to on the subject of naval mutes, as the Admiralty were unable to accept the scheme referred to.

The Debate on the Address.

Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN resumed the debate on the Address. He said there was a time when he and his friends came to the House with their hands against every man and every man's head against them; they expected no quarter and to the best of their ability gave none. But that state of things was at an end for ever, thanks to the member for Midlothian. They came to the House no longer as enemies against enemies, they were not now as Ishmaelites who were not ashamed to stand by their side. Although they were still confronted by a callous majority, they knew that majority did not represent Scotland, and believed it did not represent England. It had been obtained by foul means and upon absolutely false representations. They had no respect for the majority, and he believed in their secret hearts they had none for themselves. He believed they were winning, and that the Chief Secretary had failed in Ireland.—Mr. FINLAY said it was the ambition of the Unionist party to see equal justice done throughout Ireland, to soothe old animosities, and heal those wounds which still occasioned so much difficulty.—(hear, hear)—but he contended that in a country so divided equal justice could best be done by the Imperial Parliament. The Unionist party protested against the proposal to hand over one part of the country to the domination of another. (cheers.) The Irish party had three voices—one in Parliament, one in Ireland, and another in America—and those who wanted to get at the real springs of the movement must hear the voice on American platforms. He thought the fact that Mr. William O'Brien admitted having recommended tenantry to resist rents by force was a justification of his sentence; and he assured the Chief Secretary of the loyal support of the Liberal Unionists in the maintenance of law and order in Ireland.—Mr. H. GARDNER supported, and Mr. DR. LIZZI opposed the amendment.—Mr. EVELYN said he should vote for Mr. Parnell's amendment, as he wanted to get rid of this coercive Government. He had to confess that he regretted having voted for coercion.—After some remarks from Professor STUART, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL denied Mr. Parnell's allegations that there was an understanding, bargain, or arrangement between the Conservatives or some members of the Irish party that the Crimes Act should not be renewed, in 1885; and he quoted a letter from Mr. PARNELL, dated July, 1885, which stated that there was not a single word of truth in the alleged alliance between the Conservative and Irish parties. He maintained that the Irish Executive were only dealing with crime, and that the operation of the Crimes Act was diminishing the power of the National League.—Mr. JOHN MORLEY supported the amendment.—Mr. BROADHURST moved an amendment extending the inquiry to the transactions of the London vestries and district boards, if necessary.—After some remarks from Colonel HUGHES and Mr. TATTON-BECKETT in defence of the Board of Works, Mr. Broadhurst's amendment was rejected by 130 against 39, and the motion was then adjourned.

GOING TO BED IN THE GUTTER.

At the Worcester Assizes, George PEARSALL, a miler, aged 79 years, was indicted for the murder of his wife aged 76 years, at Oldswinford on the 6th inst., by striking her on the head with an iron bar.—The facts of the case were admitted, but it was sought to be shown that the prisoner, who had lived happily with his wife for a period of fifty-eight years, had of late not been responsible for his actions. His children spoke of the delusions under which he laboured, and the medical evidence was to the effect that, while the prisoner was sane at the present time, there was no doubt he was subject to delusions of a changeable or transitory character, with sudden impulses of a homicidal or suicidal nature.—The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, but that he was insane at the time he committed the crime.—The Lord Chief Justice accordingly ordered the prisoner to be kept in custody as a criminal lunatic during Her Majesty's pleasure.

CHARGE OF LIBELLING A DAUGHTER.

At the Westminster County Court on Thursday, before his Honour Judge Bayley, the case of Stokes v. Stokes again came on for hearing on an application for a new trial. The action was between Miss LAURA STOKES and her father, the well-known military bookmaker, to recover the sum of £5,000 for slander. Her father having said that his daughter had robbed him and pawned his goods to the amount of £30 to £40 per week.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £250 damages, but the learned judge would not give costs, and stayed execution pending the application for a new trial.—Mr. ROSE-INNES appeared in support of the plaintiff, who based his case upon the argument that the verdict was based upon the weight of evidence.—The learned judge ordered a new trial.

STOCK AND SHARE GAMBLING.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday, before Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice MANISTER, the case of Keggs v. Foskett, Stevens, and Co. came on for hearing. The plaintiff claimed to recover from a firm of outside brokers, carrying on business in the Strand, £115, money to which he claimed to be entitled in regard to certain transactions on stocks and shares; £40 of the amount claimed had been deposited with the defendants as "cover." The defence was that the claim was made in regard to wagering and gaming transactions, and therefore the plaintiff could not recover. At the trial a verdict was given for the plaintiff, and the defendants now applied for a new trial.—Mr. Baron Huddleston said the vice of gambling in stocks and shares, which was so largely on the increase in the metropolis, was worse than gambling on the green cloth or betting on horses, because a man could only bet for ready money, and when his resources were exhausted there was an end, but the former was a species of gambling on credit. The case must go down for a new trial, with an intimation that there was no defence with regard to the £40, which the plaintiff could recover.—Mr. Justice MANISTER concurred, and said while such gambling was permitted the notion of putting down gambling in certain cases was a complete farce.

FOR SALE.

Mr. STONE,

BUSINESS TRANSFER AGENT,
200, WEST END ROAD (near Victoria Station).BED AND BREAKFAST TRADES.—Choice
of three, from £200 to £500.£200.—**FREE PUBLIC:** paying £50 monthly; lease, fixtures, utensils,
etc., all as ; cheapest house in market.—STONE.£40.—**FREE BEERHOUSE:** large trade, lease 25 years;
rent £50; profits £20; exceptional opportunity for
business; trade taught.—STONE, above.£225.—**UNPROPOSED PUBLIC:** opposite railway
station; beautifully fitted; most comfortable
home; large trade of a profitable character.—STONE.

F. H. WALES.

19, GREAT DOVER-STREET, BOROUGH, S.E.

CASH.—**BOLD COTTER LEASEHOLD BEER**HOUSE; profit paying £100 monthly; rent
£40; fortune for energetic person not afraid to work.£160.—**ALL AT-ONE COUNTRY PUBLIC:** BUCKS;
five rooms; well furnished; rents £10; trade £50 monthly;
live spirits; really cheap and good; bar, 9 rooms, stables, and
garden.—WALES.£125 CASH.—**LEASEHOLD OFF-LICENSE:** pays
all round; £20 monthly; superior premises;
licensed for beer and wine.—WALES, above.£50.—**OLY AND COLOUR BUSINESS:** N.W.; lease 20
years; rent £50; bold corner; stock at valuation.—
WALES, above.£100.—**FOR less, fixtures, and fittings of a CHINA,**
GLASS, and IRON MONGERY BUSINESS;average £100 per week; capital position; favorite
and well-reputed; small hands 5 years.—WALES, 19, Great Dover-
st., Borough, S.E.

JOHNSON and CO.

BREWERY and BUSINESS TRANSFER AGENTS,
N. NEW KENT-ROAD (near the Elephant and Castle), S.E.£800 CASH.—**FREE PUBLIC-HOUSE:** payments
£150 monthly; lease 45 years; net rent £50;
same hands 5 years.£350 CASH.—**FREE PUBLIC:** fine central spot;
5 years lease; £50 rent; recently re-fitted at
true expense.—Barclay's trade.£275.—**COUNTRY HOTEL, PUBLIC:** next station;
trade £50; rest cleared; solid home; orchard,
garden, stable, loose boxes; present hands many years.£350.—**HOTEL-PUBLIC:** for sale through recent
market town; large trade; excellent residence, with land, large
garden, and stabling.£150 CASH.—**FREE ROAD-SIDE BEER and WINE:**
in present hands 15 years; very long lease; built
for full license; profitable trade; splendid chance.£150 ALL AT-**WEST-END FREE BEERHOUSE;**
prominently situated; good lease; rent; moderate.—
JOHNSON and CO.

Messrs. CALVI and STEEL,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
22, LITTLE QUEEN'S GATE HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.

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THESE requiring a Respectable and Profitable Investment,
I should apply to the old and recognized firm of ALVI
and STEEL. All business registered free of Charge.
Money advanced pending sale.£1,000.—**FREE PUBLIC:** King's Cross; lease 20
years; rent £100; trade £500 monthly; profit
at full price; most genuine investment.£700.—**FREE PUBLIC:** capital corner position;
lease 40 years; rent £100; trade £500 monthly;
splendid residence.£500.—**FREE PUBLIC (SUBURBAN):** noble corne-
r position; trade entirely over counter at ful-
price; rent £50; lease 64 years.£300.—**FREE PUBLIC:** main thoroughfare; lease
5 years; rent £50; rare opportunity and
fortune for an energetic person.£200.—**FREE PUBLIC:** Strand; capital premises;
good home; low rent; good lease; trade
£150; unusual bargain.£100.—**FREE PUBLIC:** High Holborn; good lease;
over £100 monthly; exceptional bargain.Messrs. C. W. BIGGS and CO.,
WILTON-ROAD, (facing Victoria Station), S.W.HOTEL, PUBLIC, and BEERHOUSE, VALUERS, and
GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.The oldest established and most reliable firm for the sale of
Businesses of every description, and the best position in London,
best suited to go to and from all parts of town and country,
thus offering great facilities for both vendors and purchasers.FREE PUBLIC-HOUSE, near London Bridge; £125 cash;
lease 45 years; rent moderate; main street; been
neglected; good chance for a working couple.—BIGGS and CO.BEERHOUSE, Pimlico; £90 cash; good lease; low rent;
part let off; capable of doing a large and profitable
trade.—BIGGS and CO.ALE and STOUT-HOUSE, Croydon; £170 all at; rent
less off by premises adjoining; trade will bear every inquiry;
same hands 7 years.—BIGGS and CO.COUNTRY PUBLIC, Herford; £50 only all at, including
furniture; trade attached; same let off; nice home, with
stable, garden.—BIGGS and CO.ALE and STOUT STORES, suburbs; £50 only; good pos-
ition; low rent; capable of doing a living trade; good
chance for working couple.—BIGGS and CO.COFFEE and DINING, S.E. suburb; £300, all, same 7
years; low rent; taking large and profitable; present
hands 15 years; nice home and private entrance.—BIGGS.CONFECTIONERY, &c., Old Kent-road; £45
lowest; sure living trade; road position; nice home;
well arranged for business and domestic purposes.—BIGGS.FRUITERER'S and GREENGROCERY, S.W. suburb;
£500; includes house, van, &c.; same hands 15 years; large
trade; nice home, stabling, van.—BIGGS and CO.GENERAL and MILK, near Oxford-street; £40; rent all
off; sure living trade; nice home.—BIGGS and CO.

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4, GRAFTON-STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.

Those desirous of SELLING or PURCHASING a
HOTEL or BEER-HOUSE, or COUNTRY-DINING,
or CONFECTIONERY, &c., are invited to
apply to the well-established firm of PA-SINGHAM and
HALL—All businesses registered free of charge, £100 for
telegraph, town and country; printed register gratis. Telephone number, 1324.£500 CASH.—**FREE FULLY-LICENSED TAVERNS**,
near Ludgate Circus; splendid position in
main thoroughfare; lease with all, 27 years;—
Wemy's trade.—PASINGHAM and HALL.£500 CASH.—**LEASEHOLD PUBLIC-HOUSE**,
S.W.; £100 cash; good lease; £50 monthly; trade
class trade at full price; long lease; £100 or £50 by
billiard-room; Charington's trade.—PASINGHAM.£100 CASH.—**BEER and WINE-LICENSE:** paying
£50 monthly; besides wines and sundries;
the corner position, near London Fields, Hackney; lease 20
years; rent £50; an exceptional chance.—PASINGHAM.£250.—**FULLY-LICENSED COUNTRY PUBLIC**,
Edgware, N.; old established concern;
stabling for 40 horses, garden, paddock, &c.; free for spirits;
chance for a dexter.—PASINGHAM and HALL.£100.—**FULLY-LICENSED PUBLIC**, near the
Strand; under noted brewers; free for
spirit trade; £50 monthly; rent £50; let off 40 weekly;—
PASINGHAM and HALL.£20.—**FOUR VERY CHEAP BEERHOUSES**,
S.W.; £10 to £15; brewers require responsible tenants at
kios; all doing good trades.—PASINGHAM and HALL.£175 CASH.—**BEER and DINING-ROOMS**, with
a thorough good trade; lease 20 years; important main position;
which must always command a good business.—PA-SINGHAM
and HALL, 22, Grafton-street, Tottenham Court-road.

Mr. T. C. MACROW.

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parlour; rent £20; fixtures and stock; death cause;
good opening for working jeweller; or offer.—Above.£18.—**GENERAL and SWEETS, S.E.**; shop, 8 other
rooms; low rent; fixtures and stock; suit a widow
or young couple; must be sold;—MACROW.£20.—**GENERAL and SWEETS, S.W.**; house and shop;
low rent; fixtures and stock; facing large
shop; two female or young beginners.—MACROW.£23.—**GENERAL, S.E.**; corner shop, 8 other rooms;
suit active female or young couple; must be sold.—MACROW.£23.—**DAIRY and GENERAL, S.E.**; house and shop;
old age and serious affliction; fixtures and stock.—MACROW.£30.—**COFFEE-HOUSE, S.W.**; coffee-room, 5 others;
rent £20; main road; near large works; fixtures
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female or young couple; must be sold;—MACROW.£45.—**FRIED FISH, E.**; 10 to 15 trunks and 20
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per room; rent £10; must sell;—MACROW.£45.—**CIGAR and TOBACCONIST'S BUSINESS, S.W.**,
good position, main road; cessation traffic; fixtures
and stock; worth attention; chance for beginners.—MACROW.£45.—**YARD and SWEETS, S.E.**; shop, 8 other
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per room; rent £10; must sell;—MACROW.£45.—**CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—HOTELS**,
and a SHOP for £150 cash; being situate in grandest letting
part of town; part paved and part grass; rent £50; low
ground rent; rentals £10 per annum; price the £50 sold at
£450, of which £350 can remain payable by instalments if
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good; and well worth £200.—Apply on premises, No. 5,
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BEECHAM'S PILLS,
 ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE,

TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.

DO YOU DOUBT

BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD?

If so, read the remarks gathered from letters just received from some of the most prominent members of the Drug Trade. I have so far refrained from publishing Testimonials from private individuals (although I am greatly indebted to thousands who have thanked me for the benefits derived from my Pills), as I have found unprincipled persons offering to testify anything if paid for so doing, but the following will convince the most sceptical that my Advertisement is not exaggerated:

From Buxton.
 "My experience amply confirms your printed statement to the effect that your Pills have the largest sale of any Patent Medicine extant."

From Beverley.
 "Your Pills certainly take the lead amongst Patents, as their sale is double that of any other."

From Burton-on-Trent.
 "I am selling more Beecham's Pills than any other Patent Medicine. This I lay to their actual worth."

From Belfast.
 "Your Pills are beating all others totally now."

From Bolton.
 "I find your Pills sell better than any other Patent Medicine."

From Birkenhead.
 "I sell more of your Pills than any other Patent Medicine."

From Cullen.
 "During the last 12 months the sale of your Pills has increased very considerably, in fact, they are the most popular family Pill of any patent preparative we sell."

From Canterbury.
 "Your Pills command premier sale over all other Pills in this neighbourhood."

From Dovercourt.
 "Your Pills are having the largest sale here of any Patent Medicine I have sold during the past 30 years."

From Dawlish.
 "We sell more of your Pills than all others put together."

From Dundee.
 "I sell twenty boxes of your Pills for one of any other maker."

From Epping.
 "No other Pills have a tithe part of the sale with us that yours have."

From Elland.
 "I sell more of your Pills than any other kind, and hear them well spoken of."

From Great Horton.
 "I sell more of 'Beecham's Pill's' than all other patents put together."

From Grangemouth.
 "Your Pills have a larger sale than any other Patent."

From Gravesend.
 "The sale of your Pills I find far exceeds any other patent."

From Hessle, Hull.
 "I sell more Beecham's Pills than I have ever sold of any other medicine in my experience, and have heard more of their good effects also. There is an increasing demand."

From Haddington.
 "The sale of your Pills far surpasses that of all others."

From Ilkestone.
 "Your Pills have a very good sale in this town, they have taken the lead of all others."

From Kidderminster.
 "I sell a good quantity of your Pills, in fact, more than any other kind of Patent Medicine."

From London (Walham Green).
 "We have a very large sale of your Pills, and may say the largest of any patent pills."

From Millwall, E.
 "Your Pills have the greatest sale of anything I keep in stock."

From Holloway-road, N.
 "We are selling more of your Pills than any other kind."

From Islington, N.
 "I have a large sale for your Pills, in fact, I find them very well spoken of in this neighbourhood."

From Liverpool.
 "We sell more of Beecham's Pills than ever. We have scores of regular customers for them, which proves, if proof is required, that the Pills are what the Proprietor claims them to be."

From Leicester.
 "I sell more of your Pills than any other advertised."

From Nottingham.
 "Have a very large sale for your Pills, I might say as much as all other patents put together."

From Oldham.
 "We do a considerable trade in your Pills, in fact, they are the best selling Pills that we keep."

From Plumstead, Kent.
 "The sale of Beecham's Patent Pills largely increased during the past twelve months. They are much praised for their efficacy."

From Rhymney.
 "I find the sale of your Pills larger than that of any other patent medicine."

From Selby.
 "I find 'Beecham's Pill's' the most saleable patent medicine of the present day."

From Saffron Walden.
 "I sell a large quantity of your Pills, they have outstripped others."

From Selkirk.
 "Of all patent medicines I find Beecham's Pills the most saleable."

From St. Just.
 "My sale of your Pills is very good, sell more of them than any other patent, three to one."

From Stanmore.
 "I sell more of your Pills than of any other patent."

From Scarborough.
 "We sell more of your Pills than any other."

From York.
 "I sell five times as many of your Pills than I do of any other patent medicine."

From Royston, Herts.
 "Your Pills sell better than any other proprietary medicine I have sold for upwards of 40 years."

From Rutherglen.
 "Beecham's Pills are the most popular Pills in this district, we sell large numbers of them."

From Ulverston.
 "Your Pills have a wonderful sale with me, never seem to flag in the least as do other patents, their sale keeps steady, and they are well spoken of."

From West Auckland.
 "We are selling very few Pills but yours."

From Wellingborough.
 "I sell more of your Pills than any patent medicine."

THESE LETTERS, WITH HUNDREDS MORE BEARING SIMILAR PROOF THAT

BEECHAM'S PILLS

STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL, ARE IN MY POSSESSION, THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES BEING WITHHELD WITH THE OBJECT OF NOT RENDERING THE WRITERS UNPOPULAR AMONG LESS SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

THOMAS BEECHAM.